

## LONGHORNED BEETLES OF ANKARA REGION IN TURKEY (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)

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**ABSTRACT:** This work is the first attempt for entire longhorned beetles fauna of Ankara. All known taxa from Ankara province are given with some new faunistical data in the present text. *Aegosoma scabricorne* (Scopoli, 1763) for subfamily Prioninae, *Chlorophorus cursor* Rapuzzi & Sama, 1999 and *Chlorophorus trifasciatus* (Fabricius, 1781) for subfamily Cerambycinae and *Oberea oculata* (Linnaeus, 1758) for subfamily Lamiinae are recorded for the first time for Ankara's fauna. Longhorned beetles fauna of this region is about one fifth (20 %) of the fauna of Turkey, while the territorial area of Ankara is 3.19 % of whole Turkey. This work is introduced that Ankara's fauna is important for Turkey and is one of the richest faunas among the other Turkish provinces. A simple faunistical list for Ankara is also presented at the end of this work.

**KEY WORDS:** Cerambycidae, Coleoptera, fauna, new records, Ankara, Turkey

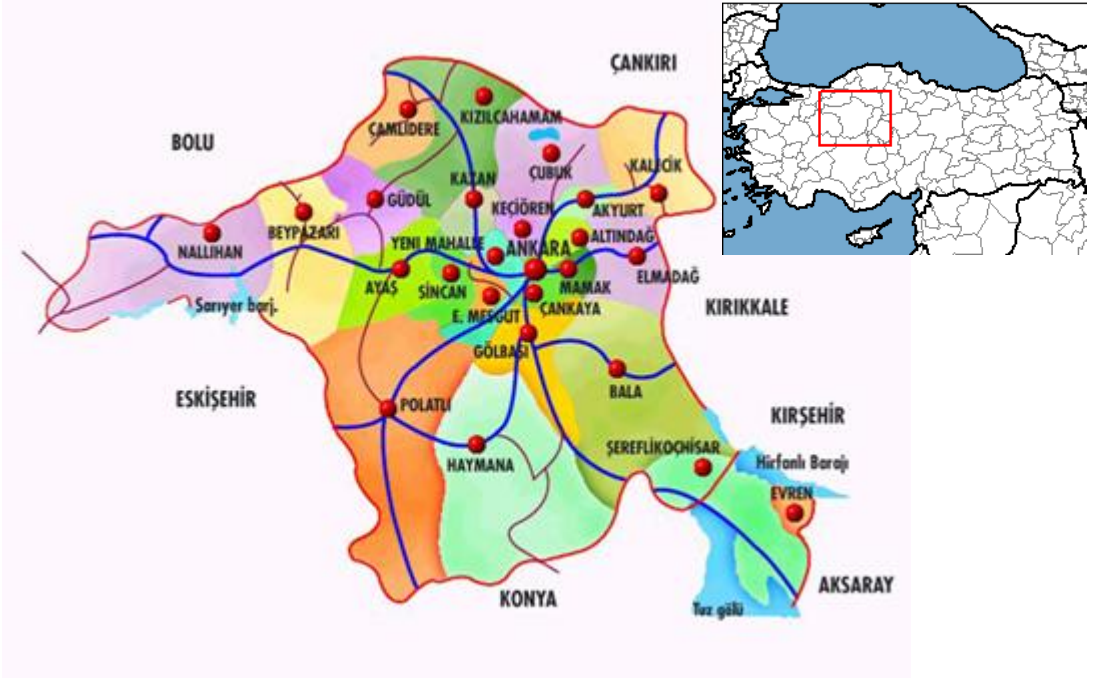
Ankara is an ancient city and it is the capital city of Turkey and the country's second largest city after İstanbul. As with many ancient cities, Ankara has gone by several names over the ages: The Hittites gave it the name "Ankuwash" before 1200 BC. The Galatians and Romans called it "Ancyra". In the classical, Hellenistic, and Byzantine periods it was known as "Ánkyra". It was also known as "Angora" after it fell to the Seljuks in 1073, and was so known up until 1930.

Ankara is located at 39°57' North, 32°53' East coordinates. It is placed in NW of Central Anatolian Region of Turkey (in Upper Sakarya Part). It is bounded by Kırşehir and Kırıkkale provinces in the East, Bilecik and Eskişehir provinces in the West, Çankırı province in the North, Bolu province in the Northwest and Konya and Aksaray provinces in the South (Map 1).

Except the lakes (6.194 km<sup>2</sup>), the area of Ankara is 24.521 km<sup>2</sup> that is 3.19 % of the area of whole Turkey. It has a mean elevation between 830 and 890 m as average altitude.

Ankara is situated on the large plains of central Anatolia, with mountain forests to the north and the dry plain of Konya to the south. The mountains in N and NW of Ankara are covered with forest areas partly. The plain is irrigated by the Kızılırmak and Sakarya River systems, the Sarıyar reservoir and many natural lakes and pools. 50% of the land is used for agriculture, 28% is forest and another 10% is meadow and grazing land. The large salt lake (Tuz Gölü) partly lies in the province. The highest point is the Işık Dağı (2,015 m). The widest valley is the Polatlı valley (3.789 km<sup>2</sup>).

Ankara is one of the driest places in Turkey and is surrounded by a barren steppe vegetation. The climate is hot and dry in summer, cold and snowing in winter, wetter in the north of the province than the dry plains to the south. Rainfall occurs mostly during the spring and autumn.



Map 1. Ankara region.

Ankara has two different types of vegetation, namely “Step vegetation” and “Forest vegetation”. Step vegetation is more widespread than forest vegetation. It is common in deep-set areas and on the plateaus. The forest vegetation occurs in isolated mountains on plateaus (e.g. Beynam forest ) and in mountainous areas of the North. The forest vegetation beginning from near Kızılcahamam in N Ankara becomes frequent in the mountainous areas of the North. Coniferous plants are common in these areas. Soğuksu National Park in Kızılcahamam has been selected as a single nature protection zone in Ankara.

Ankara has a rich fauna. Longhorned beetles fauna of this region is about one fifth (20 %) of the fauna of the whole territory of Turkey, while the territorial area of Ankara is 3.19 % of the area of Turkey. It is a transition gate for Euxine, Mediterranean and Irano-Turan elements phytogeographically. On the other side, it is related with Paphlagonia (the mountainous area between Bithynia and Pontus on the Black Sea coast, bordered by the ancient Halys river to the east) in the North, Bithynia (the mountainous area between Thrace and Paphlagonia, the

territory of Bithynia was restricted to an area west of the Sangarius River (now Sakarya River) in the North and North-west, Phrygia (this ancient district is located between Galatia and Lydia on the east and west and Bithynia on north) in the West, Lycaonia (this ancient district is located between Galatia and Cilicia on the north and south and Phrygia and Cappadocia on the west and east) in the South and Cappadocia (this ancient district is located in north of Taurus Mts. and Galatia on the northwest and Pontus on the northeast) in the far South-east in ancient geography. The modern capital of Turkey, Ankara (ancient Ancyra), was also the capital of ancient Galatia (the region lies in the basins of the present-day Kızılırmak and Delice rivers, on the great central plateau of Turkey) (Map 2).



Map 2. Ancient Ankara (Ancyra) region.

The data on this fauna has accumulated in a piecemeal fashion over the twentieth century and this century especially. Various authors have reported some partial data on the fauna in their different works. However, most of works were completed in a short time and their works did not focus on fauna of Ankara generally. So the longhorned beetles fauna of Ankara has not been studied completely until now. Especially the recent works of Özdikmen et al. (2005), Özdikmen & Demir (2006), Özdikmen (2006 and 2007) are important on this subject. More detailed information of most evaluated species in the text can obtain in the works of Özdikmen (2007 and 2008a,b).

In this work, some new faunistical data are presented. Besides, according to cited literatures, all known taxa from Ankara province are also given in the text. *Aegosoma scabricorne* (Scopoli, 1763) for subfamily Prioninae, *Chlorophorus cursor* Rapuzzi & Sama, 1999 and *Chlorophorus trifasciatus* (Fabricius, 1781) for subfamily Cerambycinae and *Oberea oculata* (Linnaeus, 1758) for subfamily Lamiinae are recorded for the first time for Ankara's fauna. So we determined that the longhorned beetles fauna of Ankara province consists of 119 species (belong to 6 subfamily, 27 tribe, 56 genera). However, it must be suppose that the fauna is richer from determining fauna now. Since some known taxa in Turkish fauna should be presented in this region. But the taxa which can be supposed in this area are not mentioned in the present text. Consequently it would be expected that a number of additional species and new records are to be expected to occur in Ankara region.

Finally, this work indicates that Ankara's fauna is important for Turkey and is one of the richest faunas among the Turkish provinces. We propose that at least a protection area for step vegetation must be designated to protect this rich fauna for the future.

### ARRANGEMENT OF INFORMATION

Information in the present text is given in the following order:

The subfamily and the tribe names are given simply.

For the genus and subgenus names, the type species are provided under the taxon names.

For each species, the whole subspecies are provided under the taxon names.

The data, **Material examined**, **Records in Ankara**, **Records in Turkey**, **Remarks** and **Chorotype** under the title for each taxon is given.

**Material examined.** Material examined that is provided for only some taxons covers the original records for Ankara province in Turkey. The most materials were collected by authors from various localities in Ankara. They are deposited in Gazi University (Ankara).

The data under the title of Material examined are given according to the following outline as possible as:

Ankara<sup>(1)</sup>; Kızılcahamam<sup>(2)</sup>, Güvem<sup>(3)</sup>, 14.05.1997<sup>(4)</sup>, 1200 m<sup>(5)</sup>, 2 specimens<sup>(6)</sup>, leg. H. Özdikmen<sup>(7)</sup> (<sup>(1)</sup> Administrative district (Province); <sup>(2)</sup> Town; <sup>(3)</sup> Village; <sup>(4)</sup> Collecting date (day/month/year); <sup>(5)</sup> Altitude; <sup>(6)</sup> Number of specimens; <sup>(7)</sup> The name of collector).

**Records in Ankara.** These parts include previous records that have been given by various authors in different literatures from Ankara. The whole records are evaluated with localities in related references. Each record is accompanied by the author's name and publication date of the related reference.

**Records in Turkey.** The abbreviations of the provinces and lands in Turkey are given in paranthesis. These parts include previous records that have been given by various authors in different literatures.

**Remarks.** In these parts, taxonomical and nomenclatural problems are discussed for some taxons and are given regional and general distribution range in Turkey chiefly.

**Chorotype.** The present zoogeographical characterization is based on the chorotype classification of Anatolian fauna, recently proposed by Vigna Taglianti

et al. (1999). In the text, a possible chorotype description can be identified for each taxon. But this kind of description can not be possible for some taxons, so two or more chorotypes are used for them.

### CLASSIFICATION

In this paper, classification and nomenclature of the longhorn beetles suggested by Sama (2002) and Danilevsky (2008a,b) are followed chiefly. Within the subfamilies all genera are listed in the same order in Danilevsky (2008b). Within the genera the species are listed alphabetically. Each name of a species or subspecies is accompanied by the author's name and description date.

### ABBREVIATIONS OF THE PROVINCES AND LANDS IN TURKEY

ADANA (AD)	ELAZIĞ (EL)	MANİSA (MN)
ADİYAMAN (ADY)	ERZİNCAN (ER)	MARDİN (MR)
AFYON (AF)	ERZURUM (EZ)	MUĞLA (MG)
AĞRI (AG)	ESKİŞEHİR (ES)	MUŞ (MU)
AKSARAY (AK)	GAZİANTEP (GA)	NEVŞEHİR (NE)
AMASYA (AM)	GİRESUN (GI)	NİĞDE (NI)
ANKARA (AN)	GÜMÜŞHANE (GU)	ORDU (OR)
ANTALYA (ANT)	HAKKARİ (HA)	OSMANİYE (OS)
ARDAHAN (AR)	HATAY (HT)	RİZE (RI)
ARTVİN (ART)	İĞDIR (IG)	SAKARYA (SA)
AYDIN (AY)	ISPARTA (IP)	SAMSUN (SM)
BALIKESİR (BL)	İÇEL (IC)	SİİRT (SI)
BARTIN (BR)	İSTANBUL (IS)	SİNOP (SN)
BATMAN (BA)	İZMİR (IZ)	SİVAS (SV)
BAYBURT (BY)	KAHRAMANMARAŞ (KA)	ŞANLIURFA (SU)
BİLECİK (BI)	KARABÜK (KR)	ŞIRNAK (SK)
BİNGÖL (BN)	KARAMAN (KM)	TEKİRDAĞ (TE)
BİTLİS (BT)	KARS (KAR)	TOKAT (TO)
BOLU (BO)	KASTAMONU (KS)	TRABZON (TB)
BURDUR (BU)	KAYSERİ (KY)	TUNCELİ (TU)
BURSA (BS)	KIRIKKALE (KI)	UŞAK (US)
ÇANAKKALE (CA)	KIRKLARELİ (KK)	VAN (VA)
ÇANKIRI (CN)	KIRŞEHİR (KIR)	YALOVA (YA)
ÇORUM (CO)	KİLİS (KL)	YOZGAT (YO)
DENİZLİ (DE)	KOCAELİ (KO)	ZONGULDAK (ZO)
DIYARBAKIR (DI)	KONYA (KN)	THRACIA (=EUROPEAN TUR.) (TRA)
DÜZCE (DU)	KÜTAHYA (KU)	TURKEY (TUR)
EDİRNE (ED)	MALATYA (MA)	

**Family CERAMBYCIDAE****Subfamily PRIONINAE****Tribe ERGATINI*****Ergates* Serville, 1832**

[Type sp.: *Prionus serrarius* Panzer, 1793 = *Cerambyx faber* Linnaeus, 1767]

***Ergates faber* (Linnaeus, 1761)**

= ssp. *faber* Linnaeus, 1767

= ssp. *opifex* Mulsant, 1851

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Çamkoru) (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-ANT-ART-BO-BS-DU-KA-KS-KO-SN-TB-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes mostly in N Turkey. It is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. The other known subspecies, *E. faber opifex* Mulsant, 1851 occurring in North Africa (Morocco and Algeria), Italy and Sicily.

**Chorotype:** Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean.

**Tribe AEGOSOMATINI*****Aegosoma* Serville, 1832**

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx scabricornis* Scopoli, 1763]

***Aegosoma scabricorne* (Scopoli, 1763)**

**Material examined:** Ankara prov.: Kayaş, Bayındır dam env., 03.07.2003, 895 m., 1 specimen and 20.07.2004, 895 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel.

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-ANT-BL-BR-GU-IP-IS-KA-KN-KR-SM-VA-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** New to Ankara province. According to distribution in Turkey of host plants, probably the species distributes widely in Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Turano-European.

**Tribe PRIONINI*****Prionus* Geoffroy, 1762**

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx coriarius* Linnaeus, 1758]

***Prionus coriarius* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Çamkoru) (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-ANT-ART-AY-BL-BO-BU-HT-KA-KK-KO-KS-RI-SN-TB-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** According to distribution in Turkey of host plants, probably the species distributes rather widely in Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Sibero-European + Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean.

***Mesoprionus* Jakovlev, 1887**

[Type sp.: *Mesoprionus angustatus* Jakovlev, 1887]

***Mesoprionus besicanus* (Fairmaire, 1855)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kalecik (Yeşildere) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AD-AN-ANT-BI-BS-BU-CA-DE-ER-EZ-IC-IS-IZ-KI-KL-KN-KU-KY-MG-NE-TRA-TUR-US)

**Remarks:** The species distributes mostly in west half of Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).

**Subfamily LEPTURINAE****Tribe RHAMNUSIINI*****Rhamnusium* Latreille, 1829**[Type sp.: *Callidium salicis* Fabricius, 1787 = *Cerambyx bicolor* Schrank, 1781]***Rhamnusium graecum* Schaufuss, 1862**= ssp. *graecum* Schaufuss, 1862= ssp. *italicum* Müller, 1966**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Svacha & Danilevsky, 1988).**Records in Turkey:** (AN-IS-TRA-TUR)**Remarks:** The species distributes in N and NW Turkey. It is represented by the nominotypical subspecies in Turkey. Known other subspecies *R. graecum italicum* Müller, 1966 occurs only in Italy.**Chorotype:** Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-Apeninian).***Rhamnusium testaceipenne* Pic, 1897****Records in Ankara prov.:** Çubuk (Demelt, 1963).**Records in Turkey:** (AN-TUR)**Remarks:** The species distributes only in N Turkey.**Chorotype:** Turanian (Ponto-Caspian).**Tribe RHAGIINI*****Rhagium* Fabricius, 1775**[Type sp.: *Cerambyx inquisitor* Linnaeus, 1758]**Subgenus *Rhagium* Fabricius, 1775**[Type sp.: *Cerambyx inquisitor* Linnaeus, 1758]***Rhagium inquisitor* (Linnaeus, 1758)**= ssp. *inquisitor* Linnaeus, 1758= ssp. *stshukini* Semenov, 1897= ssp. *rugipenne* Reitter, 1898= ssp. *fortipes* Reitter, 1898= ssp. *cedri* Reymond, 1953**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Alkan, 1946; Demelt, 1967).**Records in Turkey:** (AM-AN-ANT-ART-BO-BS-BU-DU-EZ-GI-GU-IS-KR-KAR-KS-OR-RI-SA-SN-TB-TRA-TUR)**Remarks:** The species has five distinct subspecies in the World. In Turkey, it is represented by three subspecies. *R. inquisitor stshukini* Semenov, 1897 occurs only in NE Turkey, *R. inquisitor fortipes* Reitter, 1898 occurs only in SE Turkey and the nominative *R. inquisitor inquisitor* (Linnaeus, 1758) occurs in other parts of Turkey. Known other subspecies, *R. inquisitor cedri* Raymond & Reid, 1953 occurs in North Africa (Morocco and Algeria), *R. inquisitor rugipenne* Reitter, 1898 occurs in European Russia, Siberia, China and Mongolia. According to Sama (2002), *R. japonicum* Bates, 1884 occurs in Kunashir Island to Japan is a subspecies of *R. inquisitor*.**Chorotype:** Holarctic.***Stenocorus* Geoffroy, 1762**[Type sp.: *Leptura meridiana* Linnaeus, 1758]**Subgenus *Anisorus* Mulsant, 1862**[Type sp.: *Cerambyx quercus* Götz, 1783]

**Remarks:** Danilevsky (2008a,b) regarded as a subgenus of *Stenocorus* Geoffroy, 1762. According to Sama (2002), *Anisorus* Mulsant, 1862 is a separate genus.

***Stenocorus quercus* (Götz, 1783)**

= ssp. *quercus* Götz, 1783

= ?ssp. *aureopubens* Pic, 1908

= ?ssp. *punctipennis* Reitter, 1914

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam as *Stenocorus quercus* m. *magdalenae* Pic u. *discoideus* Reitter (Demelt, 1967).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-BN-EZ-RI-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes in N Turkey. It is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. Known other subspecies, *A. quercus aureopubens* Pic, 1908 that was proposed by Danilevsky (2008b) for Transcaucasian populations occurs only in Caucasia and NE Turkey. According to Sama (2002), specimens from the Peloponnese (Greece) do not differ significantly from Central European populations. So he gave *Stenocorus quercus* ssp. *punctipennis* Reitter, 1914 as a synonym.

**Chorotype:** Sibero-European.

***Acmaeops* LeConte, 1850**

[Type sp.: *Leptura proteus* Kirby, 1837]

***Acmaeops marginatus* (Fabricius, 1781)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam as *A. marginata* m. *spadicea* (Demelt, 1967); Kızılcahamam (Sama, 2002).

**Records in Turkey:** (AM-AN)

**Remarks:** The species distributes in N Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Sibero-European.

***Dinoptera* Mulsant, 1863**

[Original designation as subgenus of *Acmeops* LeConte, 1850. Type sp.: *Leptura collaris* Linnaeus, 1758]

***Dinoptera collaris* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Işık Mountain (Demelt, 1963); Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park and Aköz village) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AM-AN-ART-BO-BS-CN-EZ-IC-IP-IS-KS-KO-KR-RI-SM-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes rather widely in Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Sibero-European.

***Cortodera* Mulsant, 1863**

[Type sp.: *Grammoptera spinosula* Mulsant, 1839 = *Leptura humeralis* Schaller, 1783]

***Cortodera alpina* Hampe, 1870**

= ssp. *alpina* Hampe, 1870

= ssp. *starcki* Reitter, 1888

= ssp. *umbripennis* Reitter, 1890

= ssp. *rosti* Pic, 1892

= ssp. *fischtensis* Starck, 1894

= ssp. *xanthoptera* Pic, 1898

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Çubuk dam as *Cortodera umbripennis* (Demelt, 1963).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-ANT-AR-ART-EZ-IC-KAR-KN-MU-NI-VA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes rather widely in Turkey. It is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. These are *C. alpina xanthoptera* Pic, 1898 occurs in S Turkey and *C. alpina umbripennis* Reitter, 1890 occurs in other parts of Turkey. The nominotypical



subspecies (*C. alpina alpina* Hampe, 1870) and known other subspecies (*C. alpina starcki* Reitter, 1888; *C. alpina rosti* Pic, 1892 and *C. alpina fischensis* Starck, 1894) occur only in Caucasus.

**Chorotype:** SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + ? Irano-Caucasian + ? Irano-Anatolian) + Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).

***Cortodera colchica* Reitter, 1890**

= ssp. *colchica* Reitter, 1890

= ssp. *rutilipes* Reitter, 1890

= ssp. *danczenkoi* Danilevsky, 1985

= ssp. *kalashiani* Danilevsky, 2000

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park) as *C. holosericea* (Özdikmen, 2003a); Kızılcahamam (Yukarı Çanlı) (Özdikmen, 2003a,b and 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AD-ADY-AK-AN-ANT-ART-BN-BU-BY-EZ-HA-IC-KAR-KY-KN-SV-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes rather widely in Turkey. It is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. These are *C. colchica rutilipes* Reitter, 1890 occurs in NE Turkey (Erzurum prov. env.) and the nominotypical subspecies *C. colchica colchica* Reitter, 1890 occurs in other parts of Turkey. Known other subspecies *C. colchica danczenkoi* Danilevsky, 1985 and *C. colchica kalashiani* Danilevsky, 2000 occur only in Caucasus.

**Chorotype:** SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian).

***Cortodera differens* (Pic, 1898)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Angora (=Ankara prov.) as *C. discolor* v. *variipes* Ganglbauer, 1897 (Winkler, 1924-1932); Kızılcahamam as *C. discolor differens* Pic, 1898 (Demelt, 1967); Kızılcahamam (Adlbauer, 1992); Kızılcahamam (Güvem village) (Özdikmen, 2008).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-ANT)

**Remarks:** The species distributes only in western half of Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).

***Cortodera femorata* (Fabricius, 1787)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park, Güvem village) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-AK)

**Remarks:** The species distributes probably in NW and C Turkey (western half of Turkey).

**Chorotype:** European.

***Cortodera flavimana* (Waltl, 1838)**

= ssp. *flavimana* Waltl, 1838

= ssp. *brachialis* Ganglbauer, 1897

**Material examined:** Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam, Salin village, 20.05.2005, 2100 m., 115 specimens, leg. S. Güzel; Kızılcahamam, Işık Mountain, 21.05.2005, 2230 m., 14 specimens, leg. S. Güzel; Şereflikoçhisar, Kale district, 22.03.2006, 980 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel; Bağlum, 13.07.2005, 1170 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel; Kızılcahamam, Soğuksu National Park, 21.05.2006, 18 specimens, leg. S. Turgut.

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Gfeller, 1972); Kızılcahamam (Central, Güvem, Yukarı Çanlı, Soğuksu National Park) (Özdikmen, 2003a and 2006); Çubuk (Karagöl) (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Kızılcahamam (Işık Mountain) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AD-AF-AK-AN-ANT-ART-BO-BS-BY-CN-EZ-GU-IC-IP-IS-IZ- NI-KA-KAR—KN-KO-KR-KS-KY-RI-SM-SN-SV-TO-YO-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey due to the host plant, *Ranunculus*, is a cosmopolite genus of plants. It has variability in elytral coloration. So, it is possible represented by several subspecies (presumably some of them in local areas) in Turkey. But distribution patterns of the potential subspecies need to be clarified. For example, there are two distinct subspecies of *C. flavimana* (*C. flavimana flavimana* (Waltl, 1838) and *C.*

*flavimana brachialis* Ganglbauer, 1897 (Greece and West Turkey) in Europe. Up to now, both two subspecies (*C. flavimana flavimana* and *C. flavimana brachialis* Ganglbauer, 1897) of the species has been known in Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).

***Cortodera humeralis* (Schaller, 1783)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Köroğlu Mountains) (Adlbauer, 1992); Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park, Güvem) (Özdikmen, 2003a and 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-ART-BO-TRA)

**Remarks:** The species distributes in N Turkey. According to Sama (2002), *C. humeralis orientalis* Adlbauer, 1988 that described as a subspecies of *C. humeralis*, is a distinct species that occurs only in S Turkey.

**Chorotype:** S-European.

***Cortodera syriaca* Pic, 1901**

= ssp. *syriaca* Pic, 1901

= ssp. *nigroapicalis* Holzschuh, 1981

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Şereflikoçhisar (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005).

**Records in Turkey:** (ADY-AK-AN-IC-KA-MU-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes mostly in Eastern half of Turkey. It is represented by both subspecies in Turkey. *Cortodera syriaca nigroapicalis* Holzschuh, 1981 occurs only in SE Turkey and the nominative subspecies occurs in other parts of Turkey.

**Chorotype:** SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian).

***Cortodera villosa* Heyden, 1876**

= ssp. *villosa* Heyden, 1876

= ssp. *circassica* Reitter, 1890

= ssp. *major* Miroshnikov, 2007

= ssp. *nakhichevanica* Miroshnikov, 2007

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Ankara prov. (Özdikmen, 2003b).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN)

**Remarks:** Probably the species distributes only in N Turkey. It is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. The other subspecies, *Cortodera villosa villosa* Heyden, 1876 occurs E Europe, *Cortodera villosa circassica* Reitter, 1890 and *Cortodera villosa nakhichevanica* Miroshnikov, 2007 occur only in Caucasus and *Cortodera villosa major* Miroshnikov, 2007 occurs only in European Russia.

**Chorotype:** E-European.

***Grammoptera Serville, 1835***

[Type sp.: *Leptura praeusta* Fabricius, 1787 = *Leptura ustulata* Schaller, 1783]

***Grammoptera abdominalis* (Stephens, 1831)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam as *G. variegata* (Germ.) (Demelt, 1967).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-BO-GU-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes in N Turkey.

**Chorotype:** European.

***Grammoptera ustulata* (Schaller, 1783)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Demelt, 1967); Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-BO-GU-TO-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes in N Turkey.

**Chorotype:** European.

**Tribe LEPTURINI*****Vadonia* Mulsant, 1863**[Type sp.: *Leptura unipunctata* Fabricius, 1787]***Vadonia unipunctata* (Fabricius, 1787)**

- = ssp. *unipunctata* Fabricius, 1787
- = ssp. *dalmatina* Müller, 1906
- = ssp. *ohridensis* Holzschuh, 1989
- = ssp. *makedonica* Holzschuh, 1989
- = ssp. *syricola* Holzschuh, 1993

**Material examined:** Ankara prov.: Beytepe, 16.06.2005, 985 m., 19 specimens, leg. S. Güzel; İncek, 28.06.2006, 1070 m., 2 specimens, leg. S. Güzel.

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Gölbaşı (Demelt & Alkan, 1962; Demelt, 1963); Central (Kavaklıdere) (Öymen, 1987); Kızılcahamam (Işık Mountain, Aköz village, Güvem, Yukarı Çanlı) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AF-AK-AM-AN-ANT-ART-BI-BN-BO-BT-BU-BY-CN-EL-EZ-IP-IZ-KA-KAR-KIR-KO-KR-KS-KY-MA-NE-NI-OS-RI-SV-TO-US-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey. It is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. The other known subspecies, *V. unipunctata dalmatina* Müller, 1906 occurs in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, ? Greece, *V. unipunctata ohridensis* Holzschuh, 1989 occurs in Macedonia, *V. unipunctata makedonica* Holzschuh, 1989 occurs in Greece and *V. unipunctata syricola* Holzschuh, 1993 occurs in Syria.

**Chorotype:** Turano-European or Turano-European-Mediterranean. According to Sama (2002), the records from North Africa are erroneous.

***Pseudovadonia* Lobanov, Danilevsky et Murzin, 1981**[Type sp.: *Leptura livida* Fabricius, 1776]***Pseudovadonia livida* (Fabricius, 1776)**

- = ssp. *livida* Fabricius, 1776
- = ssp. *pecta* Daniel & Daniel, 1891
- = ssp. *desbrochersi* Pic, 1891

**Material examined:** Ankara: E Beytepe, 12.07.2004, 980 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel; Bağlum, 06.07.2005, 1170 m., 1 specimen, 11.07.2005, 1 specimen, 13.07.2005, 4 specimens, leg. S. Güzel; Şereflikoçhisar, Gülhöyük, 22.05.2006, 980 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel; İncek, 28.06.2006, 1075 m., 5 specimens, leg. S. Güzel.

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Ankara prov. (Villiers, 1967; Tuatay et al., 1972); Kalecik (Öymen, 1987); Central and Çubuk (Karagöl) (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Kızılcahamam (Güvem, Yenimahalle village, the peak of Bel) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (ADY-AM-AN-ANT-ART-BI-BO-BR-BS-BT-BY-CN-ER-EZ-GA-GI-GU-HT-IC-IP-IS-IZ-KAR-KK-KO-KR-KS-MN-NI-OS-RI-SM-US-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey. It is represented by three subspecies in Turkey. *P. livida desbrochersi* (Pic, 1891) occurs in E or NE Turkey, *P. livida pecta* (Adlbauer, 1988) occurs in S and W Turkey and the nominative *P. livida livida* occurs in other parts of Turkey. I think that the real status of distribution patterns of these subspecies needs to be clarified.

**Chorotype:** Sibero-European + E-Mediterranean (Palaestino-Taurian).

***Anoplodera* Mulsant, 1839**[Type sp.: *Leptura sexguttata* Fabricius, 1775]***Anoplodera rufipes* (Schaller, 1783)**

- = ssp. *rufipes* Schaller, 1783
- = ssp. *lucidipes* Sama, 1999
- = ssp. *izzilloi* Sama, 1999

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Demelt, 1963, 1967).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-BN-BO-BU-EZ-GU-IC-KS-OR-RI-TB-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes rather widely in Turkey. The species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *A. rufipes lucidipes* Sama, 1999 occurs only in S Turkey and the nominative *A. rufipes rufipes* occurs mostly in N Turkey. *A. rufipes izzilloi* Sama, 1999 occurs only in Italy.

**Chorotype:** Sibero-European.

***Stictoleptura Casey, 1924***

[Type sp.: *Leptura cribripennis* LeConte, 1859]

***Stictoleptura cordigera* (Füsslins, 1775)**

= ssp. *cordigera* Füsslins, 1775

= ssp. *illyrica* Müller, 1948

= ssp. *romanica* Podany, 1964

= ssp. *anojaensis* Slama, 1982

**Material examined:** Ankara prov.: Beytepe, 850 m, 07.07.2004 and 12.07.2004, 2 specimens, leg. S. Güzel; N Bağlum, 13.07.2005, 1170 m., 2 specimens, leg. S. Güzel.

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Beypazarı (Derehi village) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (ADY-AK-AN-ANT-ART-BL-BN-BO-BT-BU-CA-DE-ED-EZ-GA-GU-HT-IC-IS-IZ-KA-KK-KN-KO-MG-MN-MU-NE-NI-OS-TE-TU-YA-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey. According to Sama (2002), the species really is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *S. cordigera anojaensis* Slama, 1982 that was described from Crete occurs also in SW Turkey (Sama, 2002) and the nominative *S. cordigera cordigera* occurs in other parts of Turkey. The other known subspecies, *S. cordigera illyrica* (Müller, 1948) occurs in Western Balkans (Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Albania and Greece) and *S. cordigera romanica* Podany, 1964 occurs in Eastern Balkans (Romania and Bulgaria) and ? European Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Turano-European.

***Stictoleptura tesserula* (Charpentier, 1825)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Central, Soğuksu National Park) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (EZ-KN-KR-KS-RI-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes mostly in N Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Turano-European (Turano-Sarmato-Pannonian + Ponto-Pannonian).

***Anastrangalia Casey, 1924***

[Type sp.: *Leptura sanguinea* LeConte, 1859]

***Anastrangalia sanguinolenta* (Linnaeus, 1761)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Beynam Forest (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam (Çamkoru) (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006); Kızılcahamam (Central, Soğuksu National Park, Işık Mountain, Güvem) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AM-AN-ART-BO-BS-EZ-GI-GU-KAR-KR-KS-KY-SM-SN-TB-TO-YO-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes in N Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Sibero-European or European. According to Sama (2002) records from Siberia not confirmed by Cherepanov (1990).

***Pachytodes Pic, 1891***

[Type sp.: *Leptura cerambyciformes* Schrank, 1781]

***Pachytodes erraticus* (Dalman, 1817)**

= ssp. *erraticus* Dalman, 1817

= ssp. *erythrura* Küster, 1848

= ssp. *bottcheri* Pic, 1911

**Material examined:** Ankara prov.: N Bağlum, 06.07.2005, 1190 m., 19 specimens, leg. S. Güzel; Bağlum, 11.07.2005, 1170 m., 3 specimens, 13.07.2005, 2 specimens, leg. S. Güzel.

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park) (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Kızılcahamam (Işık Mountain, Yukarı Çanlı village) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park, Işık Mountain, Güvem, Yenimahalle village, Yasin village, Yukarı Çanlı), Beypazarı (Dereli village) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AF-AM-AN-ANT-ART-BI-BO-BR-BS-BT-CN-CO-EL-ER-EZ-GA-GU-HAT-IP-IS-IZ-KAR-KK-KO-KN-KR-KS-MN-MU-RI-SM-SN-SV-TB-TO-TU-YO-ZO-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey. It has been widely accepted that the species has three subspecies. The Eastern Palaearctic subspecies, *P. erraticus bottcheri* Pic, 1911 occurs in Siberia, Kazakhstan and China, *P. erraticus erythrura* Küster, 1848 occurs in S parts of the distribution area of the nominative subspecies and the nominative *P. erraticus erraticus* Dalman, 1817 occurs in other parts of Palaearctic Region including Turkey. Namely, the species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey: *P. erraticus erythrura* Küster, 1848 in S Turkey and *P. erraticus erraticus* Dalman, 1817 in other parts of Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Sibero-European.

### ***Leptura* Linnaeus, 1758**

[Type sp.: *Leptura quadrifasciata* Linnaeus, 1758]

#### ***Leptura quadrifasciata* Linnaeus, 1758**

= ssp. *quadrifasciata* Linnaeus, 1758

= ssp. *caucasica* Plavilstshikov, 1924

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Beytepe (Özdikmen, 2007).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-ART-BO-GI-IS-KAR-KR-KS-RI-SV-TB-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. These are *L. quadrifasciata caucasica* Plavilstshikov, 1924 (Caucasus, Iran, Turkey) and the nominative *L. quadrifasciata quadrifasciata*. Both subspecies distribute in North Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Sibero-European.

### ***Stenurella* Villiers, 1974**

[Type sp.: *Leptura melanura* Linnaeus, 1758]

#### ***Stenurella bifasciata* (Müller, 1776)**

= ssp. *bifasciata* Müller, 1776

= ssp. *nigrosuturalis* Reitter, 1895

= ssp. *limbiventris* Reitter, 1898

**Material examined:** Ankara prov.: Bağlum, 06.07.2005, 1170 m., 1 specimen, 11.07.2005, 2 specimens, 13.07.2005, 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel.

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park) (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Ankara prov. (Malmusi & Saltini, 2005); Kızılcahamam (Central, Soğuksu National Park, Işık Mountain, S of New dam, Güvem, Yasin village, the peak of Bel, Yukarı Çanlı), Beypazarı (Dereli village) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AD-AF-AK-AM-AN-ANT-ART-BI-BN-BO-BR-BS-BT-BU-CA-CN-CO-ER-EZ-GA-GU-HT-IC-IZ-KA-KK-KN-KO-KR-KS-KY-MG-MN-NE-OS-RI-SM-TB-US-YA-YO-ZO-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey. It is represented by three subspecies in Turkey. *S. bifasciata nigrosuturalis* (Reitter, 1895) occurs in SE Turkey and Lebanon and Syria, *S. bifasciata limbiventris* (Reitter, 1898) occurs only in N Turkey and the nominative *S. bifasciata bifasciata* (Müller, 1776) occurs in other parts of Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Sibero-European + SW-Asiatic.

***Stenurella septempunctata* (Fabricius, 1792)**= ssp. *septempunctata* Fabricius, 1792= ssp. *anatolica* Heyrovský, 1961

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Azapderesi (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Kızılcahamam (Central, Soğuksu National Park, Işık Mountain, Güvem), Beypazarı (Dereli village) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AF-AM-AN-ART-BI-BO-BS-CA-EZ-GU-IS-IZ-KK-KO-KR-KS-RI-SM-TO-TB-YA-YO-ZO-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes mostly in N Turkey and Northern Central Turkey. There are two distinct subspecies in the World. These are; the nominative *S. septempunctata septempunctata* (Fabricius, 1792) and *S. septempunctata anatolica* Heyrovský, 1961 occurs in Balkans (from Bulgaria), Transcaucasia and Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Turano-European (Ponto-Pannonian + Turano-Sarmato-Pannonian) + Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-Apeninian).

**Subfamily ASEMINAE****Tribe ASEMINI*****Asemum* Eschscholtz, 1830**[Type sp.: *Cerambyx striatus* Linnaeus, 1758]***Asemum tenuicorne* Kraatz, 1879**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Demelt, 1967; Özdikmen & Turgut, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species probably distributes rather widely in Turkey (especially N, C and SE Turkey).

**Chorotype:** S-European.

***Arhopalus* Serville, 1834**[Type sp.: *Cerambyx rusticus* Linnaeus, 1758]***Arhopalus rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**= ssp. *rusticus* Linnaeus, 1758= ssp. *nubilus* LeConte, 1850= ssp. *montanus* LeConte, 1873= ssp. *obsoletus* Randall, 1838= ssp. *hesperus* Chemsak & Linsley, 1965

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Ankara prov. (Öymen, 1987; Tozlu et al., 2002; Özdikmen & Turgut, 2006); Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park) (Özdikmen, 2006 and 2007).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-ANT-ART-BL-BO-BU-BY-DE-GU-IS-KAR-KR-KS-KU-MG-OR-RI-SM-SN-TB-TO-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes rather widely in Turkey. It is represented by the nominotypical subspecies in Palaearctic Region (incl. Turkey). Known other subspecies are distributed in Nearctic Region. These are; *A. rusticus montanus* (LeConte, 1873) occurs in United States, Mexico, *A. rusticus nubilus* (LeConte, 1850) occurs in United States, Mexico, Jamaica, Bahamas, *A. rusticus obsoletus* (Randall, 1838) occurs in United States, Guatemala, Honduras, Canada, Mexico and *A. rusticus hesperus* Chemsak & Linsley, 1965 occurs in United States.

**Chorotype:** Holarctic.

***Arhopalus tristis* (Fabricius, 1787)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Botanic Garden (Öymen, 1987; Özdikmen & Turgut, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AD-AM-AN-ANT-AY-BI-BO-CA-ES-HT-IZ-KK-KU-MG-TO-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species probably distributes rather widely in Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Palearctic.

**Subfamily SPONDYLIDINAE**

**Tribe SPONDYLIDINI**

***Spondylis* Fabricius, 1775**

[Type sp.: *Attelabus buprestoides* Linnaeus, 1758]

***Spondylis buprestoides* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Demelt, 1967; Özdikmen & Turgut, 2006); Kızılcahamam (Çamkoru) (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006); Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-ART-BS-IS-KAR-KR-SN-TB-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes mostly in N Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Sibero-European or Sibero-European + N-Africa. Because, according to Sama (2002), records from North Africa (Morocco) need confirmation.

**Subfamily CERAMBYCINAE**

**Tribe HESPEROPHANINI**

***Trichoferus* Wollaston, 1854**

[Type sp.: *Trichoferus senex* Wollaston, 1854 = *Trichoferus fasciculatus senex* Wollaston, 1854]

***Trichoferus fasciculatus* (Faldermann, 1837)**

= ssp. *fasciculatus* Faldermann, 1837

= ssp. *senex* Wollaston, 1854

**Material examined:** Ankara prov.: Etlik, 31.07.2008, 850 m., 1 specimen, leg. K. Arslan.

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-ANT-BR-BS-IZ-MG-MN-TB-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species probably distributes rather widely in Turkey. The species is represented by the nominative subspecies *T. fasciculatus fasciculatus* in Turkey. Other subspecies *T. fasciculatus senex* Wollaston, 1854 was described from local populations in Canary Islands and Madeira.

**Chorotype:** Turano-Mediterranean.

***Stromatium* Serville, 1834**

[Type sp.: *Callidium barbatum* Fabricius, 1775]

***Stromatium unicolor* (Olivier, 1795)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Ankara prov. (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AD-AF-AM-AN-ANT-BL-BS-CA-DE-EL-ER-EZ-GA-GI-GU-HT-IC-IS-IZ-KA-KK-MA-MG-MN-OR-OS-SM-TB-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Subcosmopolitan (Nearctic + Neotropic + Mediterranean + Centralasiatic).

**Tribe CERAMBYCINI**

***Cerambyx* Linnaeus, 1758**

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758]

**Subgenus *Cerambyx* Linnaeus, 1758**

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758]

***Cerambyx carinatus* (Küster, 1846)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Güdül, Beytepe (Özdikmen, 2007).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-AY-DE-IZ-MN-TUR)

**Remarks:** Probably the species distributes mostly in Southwestern Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).

***Cerambyx cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758**

= ssp. *cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758

= ssp. *mirbecki* Lucas, 1842

= ssp. *acuminatus* Motschulsky, 1852

= ssp. *pfisteri* Stierlin, 1864

**Material examined:** Ankara prov.: Kayaş, 20.07.2003, 870 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel.

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Hacıkadın (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Kayaş (Bayındır dam env.) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AD-ADY-AN-ANT-ART-BR-BS-CA-DE-HT-IC-IS-IZ-KA-KK-KO-KS-KY-MG-NI-OS-SA-SK-SM-SN-TU-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey. There are four subspecies in the World. These are; *C. cerdo acuminatus* (Motschulsky, 1852) (in Crimea, Turkey, Lebanon, Syria), *C. cerdo pfisteri* Stierlin, 1864 (in Sicily, ?Italy, ?Malta, ?Greece), *C. cerdo mirbecki* Lucas, 1842 (Portugal, Spain, Algeria, Morocco) and the nominative *C. cerdo cerdo*. But, the species is represented by two subspecies, *C. cerdo cerdo* and *C. cerdo acuminatus* (Motschulsky, 1852), in Turkey. In Sama (2002), he did not accept as distinct subspecies *C. cerdo acuminatus* (Motschulsky, 1852) and *C. cerdo pfisteri* Stierlin, 1864 due to large variability of *C. cerdo* in the size and body shape. We share the same idea, as seen above because of the known data of *C. cerdo acuminatus* (Motschulsky, 1852) in Turkey is unavailable to the allopatric distribution rule of subspecies theoretically.

**Chorotype:** Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean.

***Cerambyx dux* (Faldermann, 1837)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Ankara prov. (Özdikmen et al., 2005).

**Records in Turkey:** (AD-ADY-AN-ANT-BI-BN-BS-BU-DE-EL-ER-EZ-GA-HT-IC-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KAR-KK-KN-KS-KY-MA-MG-NI-OS-TO-TU-VA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-Balkan).

**Subgenus *Microcerambyx* Miksic et Georgijevic, 1973**

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx scopolii* Füsslins, 1775]

***Cerambyx scopolii* Füsslins, 1775**

= ssp. *scopolii* Füsslins, 1775

= ssp. *nitidus* Pic, 1892

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Keçiören (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-ANT-ART-BN-BO-ED-IC-IS-KAR-KK-NI-OS-RI-SA-SM-SN-TB-TO-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey (Especially in N Turkey). The species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *C. scopolii nitidus* (Pic, 1892) occurs only in S Turkey and the nominative *C. scopolii scopolii* occurs in other parts of Turkey. According to Sama (2002), *C. paludivagus* Lucas, 1846 is a distinct species in North Africa and not a form of *C. scopolii*.

**Chorotype:** European. According to Sama (2002), records from North Africa are belonging to *C. paludivagus* Lucas, 1846.



**Tribe PURPURICENINI*****Purpuricenus* Dejean, 1821**[Type sp.: *Cerambyx kaehleri* Linnaeus, 1758]***Purpuricenus budensis* (Götz, 1783)**= ssp. *budensis* Götz, 1783= ? ssp. *bitlisiensis* Pic, 1902= ? ssp. *caucasicus* Pic, 1902= ssp. *interscapillatus* Plavilstshikov, 1937= ssp. *productus* Plavilstshikov, 1940

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Ankara prov. (Lodos, 1998); Kazan (Orhaniye village) (Özdikmen & Çağlar, 2004); Ankara prov. (Özdikmen, et al., 2005).

**Records in Turkey:** (AD-ADY-AF-AM-AN-ANT-ART-AY-BL-BN-BO-BS-BU-CA-CO-DE-ED-EZ-GA-GU-HT-IC-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KI-KN-KO-MG-MN-MU-NI-OS-RI-SI-SM-SN-TO-TU-YO-TUR)

**Distribution:** Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Slovakia, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Middle East.

**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey. The species is represented by three (or four) subspecies in Turkey. *P. budensis productus* Plavilstshikov, 1940 occurs in S Turkey, *P. budensis interscapillatus* Plavilstshikov, 1937 occurs in SW and S Turkey and the nominative *P. budensis budensis* (Götz, 1783) occurs in other parts of Turkey (? *P. budensis bitlisiensis* Pic, 1902 occurs in SE Turkey). According to Danilevsky & Miroshnikov (1985), *Purpuricenus caucasicus* Pic, 1902 that is distributed in Crimea, Caucasus and possibly in Europe is a distinct species. Later, Sabbadini & Pesarini (1992) stated that *P. caucasicus* Pic, 1902 is a subspecies of *Purpuricenus budensis* from Armenia and Turkey. However, Sama (2002) mentioned that many taxa described by Pic as varieties from Eastern Mediterranean were distinct species (*P. bitlisiensis* Pic, 1902; *P. caucasicus* Pic, 1902; *P. nigronotatus* Pic, 1907; *P. longevittatus* Pic, 1950). We share the same idea for *Purpuricenus caucasicus* Pic, 1902, as seen above because of the known data of this taxon in Turkey is unavailable to the allopatric distribution rule of subspecies theoretically. The real status of these taxa needs to be revised.

**Chorotype:** Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean.

**Tribe CALLICHRMATINI*****Aromia* Serville, 1833**[Type sp.: *Cerambyx moschatus* Linnaeus, 1758]***Aromia moschata* (Linnaeus, 1758)**= ssp. *moschata* Linnaeus, 1758= ssp. *ambrosiaca* Stevens, 1809= ssp. *vetusta* Jankowsky, 1934= ssp. *cruenta* Bogatshev, 1962= ssp. *sumbarensis* Danilevsky, 2007= ssp. *jankovskiyi* Danilevsky, 2007

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Ankara prov. (Özdikmen, et al., 2005).

**Records in Turkey:** (AD-ADY-AN-ANT-ART-AY-BI-BL-BN-BS-BU-CA-EZ-IC-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KO-MN-SM-TO-TU-YO-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey. According to Sama (2002), three subspecies are recognized. The nominative *Aromia moschata moschata* occurs from the great part of Europe to Baikal Lake, *Aromia moschata ambrosiaca* (Stevens, 1809) occurs from Mediterranean Region and North Africa to Central Asia including Turkey, Middle East and Caucasus and *Aromia moschata orientalis* Plavilstshikov, 1932 occurs from Baikal Lake to Japan. However, according to Danilevsky (2008b), the species has four subspecies as the nominative *A. moschata moschata* (Linnaeus, 1758) occurring from Central and Northern

Europe including Balkans to East Siberia and Central Asia, *A. moschata ambrosiaca* (Steven, 1809) occurs in North Africa, Southern Europe, Near East and Iran, *A. moschata vetusta* Jankowsky, 1934 occurs in Kazakhstan and *A. moschata cruenta* Bogatshev, 1962 occurs in Central Asia. Besides, he regarded *Aromia orientalis* Plavilstshikov, 1932 as a distinct species. We agree with the approach of Danilevsky (2008b). However, Ohbayashi & Niisato (2007) mentioned that *A. orientalis* is a subspecies of *A. moschata*. Finally, according to Danilevsky (2008c), *A. moschata* has six subspecies with *A. moschata sumbarensis* Danilevsky, 2007 from Turkmenia and *A. moschata jankovskiyi* Danilevsky, 2007 from Kirgizia. Apparently, *Aromia moschata* is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. The nominative *Aromia moschata moschata* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Aromia moschata ambrosiaca* (Steven, 1809) (= *thoracica* Fischer, 1824).

**Chorotype:** Palearctic.

### Tribe GRACILINI

#### ***Penichroa* Stephens, 1839**

[Type sp.: *Callidium fasciatum* Stephens, 1831]

#### ***Penichroa fasciata* (Stephens, 1831)**

**Material examined:** Ankara prov.: Keçiören, Pınarbaşı, 02.07.2005, 890 m., 1 specimen, 08.08.2005, 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel.

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Ayaş (Başbereket village), Mamak (Misket district), Etimesgut (Park of Alparslan Türkeş) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AM-AN-ANT-IC-SM-TO-YO-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes rather widely in Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Turano-European-Mediterranean + Nearctic.

### Tribe MOLORCHINI

#### ***Molorchus* Fabricius, 1792**

[Type sp.: *Necydalis minor* Linnaeus, 1767]

#### **Subgenus *Glaphyra* Newman, 1840**

[Type sp.: *Glaphyra semiusta* Newman, 1840]

**Remarks:** Sama (2002) gave *Glaphyra* Newman, 1840 as a distinct genus.

#### ***Molorchus kiesenwetteri* Mulsant et Rey, 1861**

= ssp. *kiesenwetteri* Mulsant et Rey, 1861

= ssp. *hircus* Abeille de Perrin, 1881

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Asia Minor as *M. kiesenwetteri angorensis* Pic, 1912 (Winkler, 1924-1932); Kızılcahamam (Köroğlu Mountains) (Adlbauer, 1992).

**Records in Turkey:** (AM-AN-ANT-BI-IC-IZ-KN-KS-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes rather widely in Turkey. It is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *G. kiesenwetteri hircus* (Abeille de Perrin, 1881) occurs mostly in S and SW Turkey and the nominative *G. kiesenwetteri kiesenwetteri* (Mulsant et Rey, 1861) occurs in other parts of Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-E-Mediterranean + Turano-Apeninian) + Turano-European (Turano-Sarmato-Pannonian + Ponto-Pannonian).

#### ***Molorchus umbellatarum* (Schreber, 1759)**

= ssp. *umbellatarum* Schreber, 1759

= ssp. *diversipes* Pic, 1897

= ?ssp. *obscuripes* Müller, 1948

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Demelt, 1967).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-BO-IZ-TB-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes mostly in N Turkey. It is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *G. umbellatarum diversipes* (Pic, 1897) occurs in North-Eastern Turkey and the nominative *G. umbellatarum umbellatarum* (Schreber, 1759) occurs in other parts of Turkey. Known other subspecies, *G. umbellatarum obscuripes* Müller, 1948 occurs only in Italy. According to Sama (2002), *G. umbellatarum obscuripes* Müller, 1948 is not a subspecies.

**Chorotype:** European.

### Tribe STENOPTERINI

#### ***Stenopterus* Illiger, 1804**

[Type sp.: *Necydalis rufa* Linnaeus, 1767]

#### ***Stenopterus rufus* (Linnaeus, 1767)**

= ssp. *rufus* Linnaeus, 1767

= ssp. *geniculatus* Kraatz, 1863

= ssp. *syriacus* Pic, 1892

= ?ssp. *transcaspicus* Plavilstshikov, 1940

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Yukarı Çanlı) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (ADY-AM-AN-ANT-ART-BI-BO-BR-BS-CA-CN-CO-EZ-GA-GU-HT-IC-IS-IZ-KA-KK-KN-KO-KR-KS-KY-MN-NI-OS-RI-SM-SN-TB-TO-TU-YA-YO-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey. The species is represented by three subspecies in Turkey. *S. rufus geniculatus* Kraatz, 1863 occurs mostly in N Turkey, *S. rufus syriacus* Pic, 1892 occurs in S Turkey (Southern costal region and Amanos Mts.) (Sama, 1995) and the nominative *S. rufus rufus* (Linnaeus, 1767) occurs in other parts of Turkey. The other known subspecies *S. rufus transcaspicus* Plavilstshikov, 1940 distributes in Turkmenia, Sakhalin Island and Iran. Danilevsky (2008b) stated that “According to J. Voricek (personal communication, 1992), *Stenopterus rufus* in Turkmenia is represented by *S. r. transcaspicus* Plav., 1940 (in fact the name was introduced as “morpha” and so *infrasubspecific*). The publication by Tozlu et al. (2005) of “*Stenopterus rufus transcaspicus* Plav., 1940” did not made the name valid. According to I. M. Kerzhner (personal message, 2006), following ICZN, after 1999 the validation of such name must be accompanied with special remark “ssp. n.” or “stat. n.”

**Chorotype:** Turano-European. According to Sama (2002), this species is not in North Africa.

#### ***Callimus* Mulsant, 1846**

[Type sp.: *Callimus bourdini* Mulsant, 1846 = *Saperda angulata* Schrank, 1789]

#### **Subgenus *Lampropterus* Mulsant, 1863**

[Type sp.: *Necydalis femoratus* Germar, 1824]

#### ***Callimus femoratus* (Germar, 1824)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Güvem) (Özdikmen et al., 2005)

**Records in Turkey:** (AD-ADY-AM-AN-ANT-ART-BL-BN-BS-BU-CA-DI-ED-EZ-GA-HA-HT-IC-IS-IZ-KA-KI-KK-KN-MA-MG-MN-MU-NI-OS-YO-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-E-Mediterranean).

### Tribe CERTALLINI

#### ***Certallum* Dejean, 1821**

[Type sp.: *Saperda ruficollis* Fabricius, 1787 = *Cerambyx ebulinus* Linnaeus, 1767]

#### ***Certallum ebulinum* (Linnaeus, 1767)**

= ssp. *ebulinum* Linnaeus, 1767

= ?ssp. *ruficollis* Fabricius, 1787

**Material examined:** Ankara prov.: Kayaş, 10.05.2004, 874 m., 4 specimens, leg. S. Güzel; Kızılcahamam, Işık Mt., 20.05.2005, 2100 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel; Şereflikoçhisar, 17.04.2006, 980 m., 14 specimens, 29.05.2006, 3 specimens, leg. S. Güzel; Şereflikoçhisar, Hacı enbiya district, 08.05.2006, 990 m., 2 specimens, leg. S. Güzel.

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Ankara prov. (Tuatay et al., 1972); Beynam (Ex. - Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Ankara prov. (Lodos, 1998); Şereflikoçhisar, Şereflikoçhisar-Ankara road, Central, Polatlı road 25. km, Entry of Temelli, Yenikent (Bucak village) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AD-ADY-AK-AM-AN-ANT-AY-BI-BL-BS-CA-CN-DE-DI-ER-GA-HT-IC-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KN-KY-MG-MN-MR-NE-NI-OS-SN-SU-TB-?YO-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey. The species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *C. ebulinum ruficolle* (Fabricius, 1787) that distributed in Mediterranean Region (from Iberian peninsula to Iran including North Africa) occurs mostly in S Turkey and the nominative *C. ebulinum ebulinum* (Linnaeus, 1767) occurs in other parts of Turkey. According to Sama (1988), *C. ruficolle* is a subspecies of *C. ebulinum*. But according to Danilevsky, *C. ruficolle* is a synonym of *C. ebulinum*.

**Chorotype:** Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean.

### Tribe HYLOTRUPINI

#### ***Hylotropes* Serville, 1834**

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx bajulus* Linnaeus, 1758]

#### ***Hylotropes bajulus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Elmadağ (Villiers, 1967; Öymen, 1987); Elmadağ, Çamlıdere (Tozlu et al., 2002); Ankara prov. (Özdikmen, et al., 2005); Kızılcahamam (Çileklitepe) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AD-AM-AN-ANT-ART-AY-BI-BO-BR-BS-CA-DE-DU-ER-EZ-GI-GU-HT-IC-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KAR-KN-KR-KS-KU-KY-RI-SN-SV-TB-US-ZO-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Subcosmopolitan.

### Tribe CALLIDIINI

#### ***Ropalopus* Mulsant, 1839**

[Type sp.: *Callidium insubricum* Germar, 1824]

#### ***Ropalopus clavipes* (Fabricius, 1775)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Ankara prov. (Özdikmen, et al., 2005).

**Records in Turkey:** (AD-ADY-AN-BL-BO-CN-CO-DE-ED-ER-HT-IC-IS-IZ-KO-KU-MN-MU-NI-OS-US-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey.

**Chorotype:** European or Sibero-European. Sama (2002) reported that this species distributed in Siberia too.

#### ***Phymatodes* Mulsant, 1839**

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx variabilis* Linnaeus, 1761 = *Cerambyx testaceus* Linnaeus, 1758]

#### ***Phymatodes testaceus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park), Beypazarı (Dereli village) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (ADY-AN-ANT-ART-BO-CA-GU-HT-IC-IS-NI-OS-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes rather widely in Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Holarctic.

**Tribe CLYTINI*****Echinocerus Mulsant, 1863***Type sp.: *Cerambyx floralis* Palas, 1773]***Echinocerus floralis* (Pallas, 1773)****Material examined:** Ankara prov.: Beytepe, 17.07.2004, 985 m., 1 specimen, 16.06.2005, 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel; İncek, 09.06.2005, 1070 m., 2 specimens, 28.07.2006, 36 specimens, leg. S. Güzel; Bağlum, 11.07.2005, 1170 m., 1 specimen, 13.07.2005, 2 specimens, leg. S. Güzel.**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kavaklıdere (Villiers, 1967); Ankara prov. (Özer & Duran, 1968); Ayaş, Beynam Forest (Öymen, 1987); Çal Mountain, Azap Deresi, Kızılcahamam (Güvem, Bel Pınarı, Işık Mountain, Yukarı Çanlı) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Kızılcahamam (Işık Mountain, Yenimahalle village, Yukarı Çanlı, Güvem, Yasin village, the peak of Bel) (Özdikmen, 2006); Beytepe (Maslak valley) (Özdikmen, 2007).**Records in Turkey:** (AD-ADY-AF-AG-AM-AN-ANT-AR-ART-BI-BO-BS-BU-BY-CA-CN-CO-DE-EL-ER-ES-EZ-GI-GU-IC-IG-IP-IZ-KA-KAR-KIR-KK-KM-KN-KO-KR-KS-KY-MA-MN-MU-NI-OS-SM-SN-SV-TB-TO-TU-US-YO-ZO-TRA-TUR)**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey.**Chorotype:** Sibero-European.***Chlorophorus Chevrolat, 1863***[Type sp.: *Callidium annularis* Fabricius, 1787]***Chlorophorus aegyptiacus* (Fabricius, 1775)****Records in Ankara prov.:** Central (Bodenheimer, 1958).**Records in Turkey:** (AM-AN-BL-BO-BS-CA-DE-HT-IS-IZ-MG-MN-TUR)**Remarks:** The species distributes rather widely in western half of Turkey.**Chorotype:** Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).***Chlorophorus cursor* Rapuzzi & Sama, 1999****Material examined:** Ankara prov.: İncek, 28.06.2006, 1075 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel.**Records in Turkey:** (AN-BO)**Remarks:** The species is endemic to Turkey and new to Ankara province. It distributes only in N Turkey.**Chorotype:** N-Anatolian.***Chlorophorus hungaricus* (Seidlitz, 1891)****Material examined:** Ankara prov.: İncek, 09.06.2005, 1070 m., 1 specimen, 28.06.2005, 1080 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel.**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Işık Mountain) (Özdikmen, 2006).**Records in Turkey:** (AD-AN-BO-BR-GA-IC-KA-KO-KR-KS-NI-OS-SV-TUR)**Remarks:** The species distributes rather widely in Turkey.**Chorotype:** Turano-European (Ponto-Pannonian).***Chlorophorus sartor* (Müller, 1766)****Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park) (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Kızılcahamam, Beypazarı (Dere) (Özdikmen, 2006).**Records in Turkey:** (AD-AM-AN-ANT-ART-AY-BI-BL-BR-BS-BU-CA-CN-DE-EL-ES-EZ-GA-GU-HT-IC-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KK-KN-KR-KS-KY-MG-MN-OS-RI-SM-SN-TE-YO-TRA-TUR)**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey.**Chorotype:** Turano-European. According to Sama (2002), the records from Siberia not confirmed.

***Chlorophorus trifasciatus* (Fabricius, 1781)**

**Material examined:** Ankara prov.: Bağlum, 13.07.2005, 1170 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel.

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-ANT-BI-IC-IS-KN-KO-KR-KS-KU-TUR)

**Remarks:** New to Ankara province. The species distributes rather widely in western half of Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Mediterranean.

***Chlorophorus varius* (Müller, 1766)**

= ssp. *varius* Müller, 1766

= ssp. *damascenus* Chevrolat, 1854

= ssp. *pieli* Pic, 1924

**Material examined:** Ankara prov.: Beytepe, 17.07.2004, 985 m., 5 specimens, leg. S. Güzel; N Bağlum, 11.07.2005, 1170 m., 2 specimens, leg. S. Güzel; Campus of ODTÜ, 12.08.2005, 960 m., 5 specimens, leg. S. Güzel; Polatlı, 07.06.2006, 850 m., 2 specimens, leg. S. Güzel; Şereflikoçhisar, 18.07.2006, 985 m., 3 specimens, leg. S. Güzel.

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Ankara prov. (İren & Ahmed, 1973); Central (Tozlu et al., 2002); Gölbaşı, Şereflikoçhisar, Çubuk (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Çubuk dam (Özdikmen, 2007).

**Records in Turkey:** (AD-ADY-AK-AM-AN-ANT-ART-AY-BI-BL-BO-BR-BU-CA-CN-DE-ER-ES-EZ-GU-HA-HT-IC-IG-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KI-KIR-KK-KM-KN-KO-KR-KS-KY-MA-MG-MN-MR-MU-NE-NI-OS-SU-TB-TO-US-ZO-VA-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey. The species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *C. varius damascenus* Chevrolat, 1854 occurs in S Turkey and the nominative *C. varius varius* (Müller, 1766) occurs in other parts of Turkey. Known other subspecies *C. variusieli* (Pic, 1924) occurs in Vietnam and China.

**Chorotype:** Palearctic.

***Xylotrechus* Chevrolat, 1860**

[Type sp.: *Clytus sartorii* Chevrolat, 1860]

**Subgenus *Xylotrechus* Chevrolat, 1860**

[Type sp.: *Clytus sartorii* Chevrolat, 1860]

***Xylotrechus rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Ankara prov.: Bağlum (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-BO-BU-CN-DU-ES-IS-IZ-KAR-KK-KN-KO-KS-KY-MU-SA-SM-TO-TU-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Palearctic.

***Clytus* Laicharting, 1784**

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx arietis* Linnaeus, 1758]

***Clytus arietis* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

= ssp. *arietis* Linnaeus, 1758

= ssp. *lederi* Ganglbauer, 1881

= ssp. *oblitus* Roubal, 1932

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Yenimahalle village) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AM-AN-ART-BO-CA-CN-DU-EZ-GU-IS-KO-KS-SM-TB-ZO-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes in N and E Turkey. The species has three subspecies in the World. It is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *C. arietis lederi* Ganglbauer, 1881 occurs in Caucasus (Talysh, Kopet-Dag and North Iran), E Turkey and the nominative *C.*

*arietis arietis* (Linnaeus, 1758) occurs in other parts of N Turkey. Another subspecies is *C. arietis oblitus* Roubal, 1932 occurs only in Caucasus.

**Chorotype:** European.

***Clytus rhamni* Germar, 1817**

= ssp. *rhamni* Germar, 1817

= ssp. *temesiensis* Germar, 1824

= ssp. *bellieri* Gautier, 1862

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Işık Mountain, Yukarı Çanlı) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Kızılcahamam (S of Dam, Güvem, Yasin village, Yukarı Çanlı), Beypazarı (Dereli village) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AD-ADY-AM-AN-ANT-ART-BI-BS-BY-CA-CN-GA-GU-HT-IC-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KK-KN-KO-KR-KS-KY-MA-OS-RI-SM-SN-SV-TO-YA-YO-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey. The species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *C. rhamni temesiensis* Germar, 1824 occurs in S Turkey and the nominative *C. rhamni rhamni* Germar, 1817 occurs in other parts of Turkey. The other known subspecies, *C. rhamni bellieri* Gautier, 1862, occurs in Western Mediterranean, Central Europe, Sicily and Italy.

**Chorotype:** European.

***Clytus schurmanni* Sama, 1996**

**Material examined:** Ankara prov.: Bağlum, 06.07.2005, 1175 m., 4 specimens, 11.07.2005, 1 specimen, 13.07.2005, 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel.

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Işık Mountain) as *C. schneideri* Kiesenwetter, 1879 (Demelt, 1967); Çubuk dam as *C. schneideri* Kiesenwetter, 1879 (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Kızılcahamam as *C. schneideri* Kiesenwetter, 1879 (Adlbauer, 1992); Kızılcahamam (Central, Işık Mountain) (Sama, 1996); Ankara prov. as *C. schneideri* Kiesenwetter, 1879 (Lodos, 1998); Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park), Sincan (Mülk, Ayaş Mountain) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park), Beypazarı (Dereli village) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AM-AN-BO-CN-CO-IZ-KIR-KR-KS-TO-YO-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes mostly in central parts of N Turkey. It is endemic to Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Anatolian.

**Subfamily LAMIINAE**

**Tribe LAMIINI**

***Morimus* Brullé, 1832**

[Type sp.: *Lamia lugubris* Fabricius, 1832 = *Cerambyx asper* Sulzer, 1776]

***Morimus asper* (Sulzer, 1776)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Çamkoru) (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006); Nallıhan (Özdikmen, 2007).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-ART-GI-GU-IS-RI-SN-TB-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes in N Turkey.

**Chorotype:** S-European.

***Morimus funereus* (Mulsant, 1863)**

**Material examined:** Ankara prov.: Beypazarı, Akçalı village, 15.05.2004, 730 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel.

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Central, Hacıkadın (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park), Beypazarı (Akçalı village, İnözüderesi) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Kızılcahamam (Çamkoru) (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006); Gündül (Özdikmen, 2007).

**Records in Turkey:** (AM-AN-ANT-BI-BO-BR-BS-BU-CA-DU-KK-KO-TO-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes only in Northern West half of Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Turano-European (Ponto-Pannonian).

***Morimus orientalis* (Reitter, 1894)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (EZ-IS-SA-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** Probably it distributes rather widely in Turkey.

**Chorotype:** SW-Asiatic (Irano-Anatolian).

**Tribe DORCADIINI**

***Dorcadion* Dalman, 1817**

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx glycyrrhizae* Pallas, 1771]

**Subgenus *Carinatodorcadion* Breuning, 1943**

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx carinatus* Pallas, 1771 (nomen protectum) ]

***Dorcadion carinatum* (Pallas, 1771)**

= ssp. *carinatum* Pallas, 1771

= ssp. *cylindraceum* Reitter, 1886

= ssp. *igrenum* Danilevsky, 1998

= ssp. *sunzhenum* Danilevsky, 1998

= ssp. *uralense* Danilevsky, 1998

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Beynam (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004).

**Records in Turkey:** (AM-AN-AR-KAR-RI)

**Remarks:** The species distributes in N Turkey. The subspecies structure of *D. carinatum* was revised by Danilevsky (1998). However, Danilevsky (1998) has never mentioned the occurrence of *D. carinatum* in Turkey. Probably it represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. The other known subspecies *D. carinatum cylindraceum* Reitter, 1886 occurs in E Caucasus (Dagestan: Derbent, Azerbaijan), *D. carinatum uralense* Danilevsky, 1998 occurs in Kazakhstan, *D. carinatum sunzhenum* Danilevsky, 1998 occurs in N Caucasus and *D. carinatum igrenum* Danilevsky, 1998 occurs in Ukraine, Southern half of European part of Russia. On the other hand, according to Danilevsky (1998) distribution patterns of the nominative subspecies *D. carinatum carinatum* never reach to Turkey in the South. As seen above, *D. carinatum* is represented by three subspecies in Caucasus (two of them in N Caucasus and the other one in E Caucasus). For this reason, the Turkish populations of *D. carinatum* may be belong to a different subspecies.

**Chorotype:** Turanian (Ponto-Caspian).

**Subgenus *Cribridorcadion* Pic, 1901**

[Type sp.: *Dorcadion mniszehi* Kraatz, 1873]

***Dorcadion arenarium* (Scopoli, 1763)**

= ssp. *arenarium* Scopoli, 1763

= ssp. *abruptum* Germar, 1839

= ssp. *lemniscatum* Küster, 1847

= ssp. *subcarinatum* Müller, 1905

= ssp. *dalmatium* Müller, 1905

= ssp. *velebiticum* Müller, 1905

= ssp. *brattense* Müller, 1905

= ssp. *hypsophilum* Müller, 1905

= ssp. *muelleri* Depoli, 1912

= ssp. *rubrimembre* Pic, 1917

= ssp. *shkypetarum* Heyrovsky, 1937



**Records in Ankara prov.:** Çubuk dam (Önalp, 1990).

**Records in Turkey:** (AM-AN-KS-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes mostly in N of Central Turkey. It is represented by the nominative subspecies in Turkey. The other known subspecies, *D. arenarium abruptum* Germar, 1839 occurs in Arbe Island, Hvar Island (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia), *D. arenarium lemniscatum* Küster, 1847 occurs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, *D. arenarium subcarinatum* Müller, 1905 occurs in Northern Italy: Elba Island (Italy, France), *D. arenarium dalmatinum* Müller, 1905 occurs in Pago and Eso Islands (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia), *D. arenarium velebiticum* Müller, 1905 occurs in Velebit and Mossor Mts. (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia), *D. arenarium brattiense* Müller, 1905 occurs in Braza and Solta Islands (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia), *D. arenarium hypsophylum* Müller, 1905 occurs in Dalmatia and Montenegro (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Yugoslavia, Croatia), *D. arenarium muelleri* Depoli, 1912 occurs in Quernero, Cherso Island, Ossero (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia), *D. arenarium rubrimembre* Pic, 1917 occurs in Southern Dalmatia, Montenegro, Northern Albania (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, Yugoslavia, Croatia), *D. arenarium shkypetarum* Heyrovsky, 1937 occurs in Albania.

**Chorotype:** Turano-European (Ponto-Pannonian).

***Dorcadion bangi* Heyden, 1894**

= ssp. *bangi* Heyden, 1894

= ssp. *heinzorum* Braun, 1975

= ssp. *roridum* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1999

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Elmadağ (Özdikmen et al., 2005).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-BO-CO-KR-KS)

**Remarks:** The species is endemic to Turkey. It is represented by three subspecies. The nominative *D. bangi bangi* Heyden, 1894 occurs only in West parts of Western Black Sea Region (Kastamonu and Bolu provinces) and *D. bangi roridum* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1999 and *D. bangi heinzorum* Braun, 1975 occurs probably eastward from the distribution patterns of nominative subspecies.

**Chorotype:** N-Anatolian.

***Dorcadion bodemeyeri* Daniel, 1900**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Gölbaşı (Demelt, 1963); Central and Gölbaşı (Önalp, 1990).

**Records in Turkey:** (AF-AM-AN-ES-IZ-KN-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species is endemic to Turkey and it distributes mostly in the western half of Anatolia.

**Chorotype:** Anatolian.

***Dorcadion boluense* Breuning, 1962**

= ssp. *boluense* Breuning, 1962

= ssp. *imitator* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1999

= ssp. *corallinum* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1999

**Material examined:** Ankara prov.: Ankara –Ayaş road, 17.04.2005, 1480 m., 33 specimens, leg. S. Güzel; Kızılcahamam, Salin Köyü, 20.05.2005, 2100 m., 7 specimens, leg. S. Güzel; Şereflikoçhisar, Kale district, 22.03.2006, 985 m., 3 specimens, leg. S. Güzel.

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Işık Mountain, Güvem, Çamlıdere) (Braun, 1978); Kızılcahamam (Sama, 1982); Çal Mountain (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Kızılcahamam (Yukarı Çanlı) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-BO-TUR)

**Distribution:** Turkey.

**Remarks:** The species is endemic to Turkey and it distributes in N and NW Turkey. It is represented by three subspecies in Turkey. These are the nominotypical subspecies *D. boluense boluense* Breuning, 1962, *D. boluense imitator* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1999 and *D. boluense corallinum* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1999.

**Chorotype:** NW-Anatolian.

***Dorcadion cinerarium* (Fabricius, 1787)**= ssp. *cinerarium* Fabricius, 1787= ssp. *caucasicum* Küster, 1847= ? ssp. *susheriense* Breuning, 1970= ssp. *gorodinskii* Danilevsky, 1996

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Ankara prov. as *D. c. m. corallicorne* / Ankara prov. as *D. c. m. sericatum* (Breuning, 1962); Elmadağ as *D. c. micans* (Demelt, 1963); Gölbaşı as *D. cinerarium m. cinerarium* (Perissinotto & Luchini, 1966); Gölbaşı as *D. c. micans* (Perissinotto & Luchini, 1966); Gölbaşı as *D. cinerarium m. caucasicum* (Perissinotto & Luchini, 1966); Gölbaşı, Central, Elmadağ (Braun, 1978); Ankara prov. (from map in Braun, 1979); Keçiören (Bağlum), Çal Mt. (Çaytepe) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Kepekli, Yenikent (İlyakut village), Eğmir lake (Özdikmen, 2006). Also, old records that were given as *D. sericatum* Krynicki, 1832 should be *D. cinerarium*. These are: Beynam, Elmadağ, Hüseyin Gazi Mountain, Dam I (Önalp, 1990); Beynam (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); Hüseyin Gazi Mountain (Özdikmen et al., 2005).

**Records in Turkey:** (AM-AN-ANT-BS-CA-CN-CO-ER-ES-EZ-GA-GU-IC-IS-IZ-KA-KI-KM-KS-KY-NI-OR-SM-SU-SV-TO-US-VA-YO-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes rather widely in Turkey. It has many different populations that are placed mostly in local areas in Turkey. The real status of taxonomies and distribution patterns of the populations needs to be revised. For example, Braun (1979) stated *D. cinerarium susheriense* Breuning, 1970 that described from N Turkey as based on only two specimens could be just a variation of *D. cinerarium*. Also according to Braun (1979), *D. paracinerarium* Breuning, 1974 is a synonym of *D. cinerarium* (Fabricius, 1787) as morpha and *D. heinzi* Breuning, 1964 that described from Eğribel pass in Giresun province (N Turkey) as a subspecies of *D. cinerarium* is a separate species. Also *D. caucasicum* Küster, 1847 has been widely accepted as a subspecies of *D. cinerarium*. According to Danilevsky (2008b), *D. cinerarium danczenkoi* Danilevsky, 1996 is a separate species. Danilevsky et al. (2005) proposed *D. caucasicum* as a subspecies of *D. cinerarium*. Known other subspecies, *D. cinerarium gorodinskii* Danilevsky, 1996 occurs in Ukraine.

**Chorotype:** SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian) + Turanian (Ponto-Caspian).

***Dorcadion divisum* Germar, 1839**ssp. *divisum* Germar, 1839ssp. *mytilinense* Kraatz, 1873ssp. *bleusei* Pic, 1899ssp. *rhodicum* Della Bufa, 1924ssp. *chioticum* Breuning, 1946ssp. *subdivisum* Breuning, 1955ssp. *parteinterruptum* Breuning, 1962

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Gölbaşı as *D. divisum ssp. subdivisum* Breuning, 1955 (Fuchs et Breuning, 1971); Ankara prov. (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AD-ADY-AN-BL-BS-BU-CA-DI-ES-IP-IZ-KN-MN-MR-NI-SV-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** Probably the species distributes rather widely in Turkey. It is represented by two subspecies in Turkey as the nominotypical subspecies and *D. divisum subdivisum* Breuning, 1955. However, the taxonomic status in Turkey of this species is unclear.

**Chorotype:** Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).

***Dorcadion escherichi* Ganglbauer, 1897**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Turkey as *D. angorensis* (Winkler, 1924-1932; Lodos, 1998); Ankara prov. as the type loc. of *Dorcadion escherichi* Ganglbauer, 1897 (Bodemeyer, 1900); Ankara prov. (Breuning, 1962); Gölbaşı (Braun, 1978); Central, Hüseyin Gazi Mountain (Önalp, 1990).

**Records in Turkey:** (AM-AN-BI-KN-TO-TUR)

**Distribution:** Turkey.

**Remarks:** The species is endemic to Turkey and it distributes in C and C parts of N Turkey. According to some authors, *D. angorensis* Ganglbaueri 1897 is a separate species.

**Chorotype:** Anatolian.

***Dorcadion haemorrhoidale* Hampe, 1852**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Ankara prov. (Önalp, 1990).

**Records in Turkey:** (AG-AN-EZ-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes in N Turkey.

**Chorotype:** SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

***Dorcadion infernale* Mulsant et Rey, 1863**

= ssp. *infernale* Mulsant et Rey, 1863

= ssp. *asperatum* Breuning, 1947

**Material examined:** Ankara prov.: Ayaş-Polatlı road, 17.04.2005, 1380 m., 3 specimens, leg. S. Güzel.

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Ankara prov. (Önalp, 1990) Beynam (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004); Bayındır Dam and Ayaş-Polatlı road (Sarıoba env.) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AM-AN-ANT-BI-BU-CO-DI-ES-IC-IZ-KA-KN-NI-SV-US-TUR)

**Distribution:** Turkey.

**Remarks:** The species is endemic to Turkey and it distributes rather widely in Turkey. It represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *Dorcadion infernale asperatum* Breuning, 1947 occurs in SE Turkey (Diyarbakır province) and the nominative *D. infernale infernale* Mulsant et Rey, 1863 occurs in other parts of Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Anatolian.

***Dorcadion kindermanni* Walth, 1838**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Beynam Forest, Hüseyin Gazi Mountain (Önalp, 1990).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-IZ-TRA-TUR-US)

**Distribution:** Turkey.

**Remarks:** The species is endemic to Turkey and it distributes mostly in west half of Turkey.

**Chorotype:** W-Anatolian.

***Dorcadion olympicum* Kraatz, 1873**

ssp. *olympicum* Kraatz, 1873

ssp. *flavosuturale* Kratschmer, 1987

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Ankara prov. (Önalp, 1990).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-BI-BS-IS-KU-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes mostly in NW Turkey. It is represented by both subspecies in Turkey. – *convexum* Breuning, 1943 which the type locality is Anatolia: ?Kütahya prov.: Akdağ was given by Bruning (1962) as a subspecies of *D. olympicum*.

**Chorotype:** Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).

***Dorcadion parallelum* Küster, 1847**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Central, Hüseyin Gazi Mountain, Lalabel (Önalp, 1990).

**Records in Turkey:** (AM-AN-CO-TO-YO-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes mostly in N of C parts of Turkey.

**Chorotype:** SW-Asiatic (Syro-Anatolian).

***Dorcadion pararufipenne* Braun, 1976**

= ssp. *pararufipenne* Braun, 1976

= ssp. *rassei* Braun, 1976

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Bayındır Dam, Ayaş road (Başayaş village env.), Çubuk (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-BO)

**Distribution:** Turkey.

**Remarks:** The species is endemic to Turkey and it distributes in a local area of N Turkey. The species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. Both subspecies distribute in Bolu and Ankara provinces of N Turkey. The nominative *D. pararufipenne pararufipenne* Braun, 1976 and *D. pararufipenne rassei* Braun, 1976 occurs probably eastward from the distribution patterns of nominative subspecies.

**Chorotype:** NW-Anatolian.

***Dorcadion rufipenne* Breuning, 1946**

= ssp. *rufipenne* Breuning, 1946

= ssp. *major* Breuning, 1962

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Akdoğan) (Braun, 1978).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-KS-SN)

**Remarks:** The species is endemic to Turkey and it distributes in C parts of N Turkey. The species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. The nominative *D. rufipenne rufipenne* Breuning, 1946 occurs in Kastamonu prov. and *D. rufipenne major* Breuning, 1962 occurs in S Sinop prov. (Eastern subspecies). According to Braun (1978), *D. boluense* is a subspecies of *D. rufipenne* Breuning, 1946. According to Pesarini & Sabbadini (1999), *D. boluense* is a distinct species. On the other hand, some authors regard – *rufipenne* Breuning, 1962 as a subspecies of *D. subsericatum* Pic, 1901.

**Chorotype:** N-Anatolian.

***Dorcadion scabricolle* Dalman, 1817**

= ssp. *scabricolle* Dalman, 1817

= ? ssp. *sevangense* Reitter, 1889

= ssp. *caramanicum* Daniel, 1903

= ssp. *paphlagonicum* Breuning, 1962

= ssp. *balikesirense* Breuning, 1962

= ssp. *nakhiczewanum* Danilevsky, 1999

= ssp. *paiz* Danilevsky, 1999

**Material examined:** Ankara prov.: Ayaş, 17.04.2005, 1490 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel; Kızılcahamam, Işık Dağı, 20.05.2005, 2230 m., 13 specimens, leg. S. Güzel.

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Central, Kızılcahamam (Central, Güvem) (Braun, 1978); Ankara prov. (from map in Braun, 1978); Güvem (Adlbauer, 1988); Central, Gölbaşı, Çal Mt., Hüseyin Gazi Mt. (Önalp, 1990); Çal Mountain (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Kızılcahamam (Yukarı Çanlı, Salin village, Yenimahalle village), Ayaş road (Başayaş village env.) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AD-AF-AG-AN-ANT-AR-BI-BL-BS-CO-ER-EZ-GU-IC-IP-KA-KAR-KN-KS-KY-MA-NI-SV-US-VA-YO-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey. It is represented by four subspecies in Turkey. *D. scabricolle caramanicum* Daniel, 1903 (Southern subspecies) occurs in Cilician Taurus (SE Turkey), *D. scabricolle paphlagonicum* Breuning, 1962 (Northern subspecies) occurs in Kastamonu province of N Turkey, *D. scabricolle balikesirense* Breuning, 1962 (Western subspecies) occurs in Balıkesir province of NW Turkey and the nominative *D. scabricolle scabricolle* Dalman, 1817 that described from Georgia occurs in Transcaucasia and Armenia to Anatolia. The other known subspecies of this species are *D. scabricolle nakhiczewanum* Danilevsky, 1999 and *D. scabricolle paiz* Danilevsky, 1999 occur in Caucasus. According to Braun (1978), *D. sevangense* Reitter, 1889 that described from Transcaucasia as *D. scabricolle* v. *sevangensis* is a distinct species. He mentioned that it separated clearly from *D. scabricolle*. According to Danilevsky (2008b), - *sevangense* Reitter, 1889 is a subspecies of *D. scabricolle*.

**Chorotype:** SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian).

***Dorcadion septemlineatum* Waltl, 1838**

- = ssp. *septemlineatum* Waltl, 1838  
 = ssp. *novemlineatum* Kraatz, 1873  
 = ssp. *octolineatum* Kraatz, 1873  
 = ssp. *abant* Braun, 1976

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Central, Soğuksu National Park, Karagöl (Önalp, 1990).

**Records in Turkey:** (AF-AN-BI-BL-BO-BS-BU-CA-ES-GA-IP-IS-KN-KO-KR-KU-SA-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes rather widely in Turkey (especially west half of Turkey). The species is represented by four subspecies in Turkey. *D. septemlineatum octolineatum* Kraatz, 1873 occurs in NW Anatolia: Bursa prov. and Karaköy, *D. septemlineatum novemlineatum* Kraatz, 1873 occurs in Bilecik and Eskişehir provinces (NW Anatolia), *D. septemlineatum abanti* Braun, 1976 occurs in Bolu province (NW Anatolia) and the nominative *D. septemlineatum septemlineatum* Waltl, 1838 occurs mainly in European Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).

***Dorcadion subsericatum* Pic, 1901**

- = ssp. *subsericatum* Pic, 1901  
 = ssp. *vulneratum* Pesarini & Sabbadini, 1999

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Ankara prov. (Adlbauer, 1992); Bayındır Dam, Ayaş road (Başayaş village env.), Çubuk (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-CN-KN-KS)

**Remarks:** The species is endemic to Turkey and it distributes rather widely in Turkey. It is represented by two subspecies in Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Anatolian.

***Dorcadion subvestitum* Daniel, 1900**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Ankara prov. (Önalp, 1990).

**Records in Turkey:** (AM-AN-ES-IZ-KN-MA-NI-TUR)

**Distribution:** Turkey.

**Remarks:** The species is endemic to Turkey and probably it distributes rather widely in Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Anatolian.

**Tribe POGONOCHERINI*****Pogonocherus* Dejean, 1821**

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx hispidulus* Piller et Mitterpacher, 1783]

**Subgenus *Pityphilus* Mulsant, 1862**

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx ovatus* Goeze, 1777]

***Pogonocherus decoratus* Fairmaire, 1855**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Demelt, 1967).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-BO-KS-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes in N Turkey.

**Chorotype:** European or Sibero-European.

**Tribe ACANTHOCININI*****Acanthocinus* Dejean, 1821**

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx aedilis* Linnaeus, 1758]

***Acanthocinus aedilis* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Alkan, 1946); Demetevler (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Beytepe (Özdikmen, 2007).

**Records in Turkey:** (AM-AN-ANT-ART-BI-BL-BO-BS-CA-DE-ES-EZ-GI-GU-IP-IZ-KAR-KR-KS-KU-MG-SN-TO-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Sibero-European.

***Leiopus Serville, 1835***

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx nebulosus* Linnaeus, 1758]

***Leiopus femoratus* Fairmaire, 1859**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Soğuksu National Park (Özdikmen, 2007).

**Records in Turkey:** (AM-AN-ART-BL-CA-IS-KS-TO-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes mostly in N Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Turano-European.

**Tribe TETRAOPINI*****Tetrops* Stephens, 1829**

[Type sp.: *Leptura praeusta* Linnaeus, 1758]

***Tetrops praeusta* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

= ssp. *praeusta* Linnaeus, 1758

= ssp. *algirica* Chobaut, 1893

= ssp. *anatolica* Özdikmen & Turgut, 2008

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Gfeller, 1972); between Sereflikoçhisar-Evren (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-ANT-BI-CO-IS-NI-SA-SM-SN-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes rather widely in Turkey (especially west half of Turkey). It is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. The nominative and *T. praeusta anatolica* that was recently described by Özdikmen & Turgut (2008a) occurs only in S Turkey. The other known subspecies, *T. praeusta algirica* (Chobaut, 1893) occurs only in N Africa (Algeria).

**Chorotype:** Palearctic.

**Tribe SAPERDINI*****Saperda* Fabricius, 1775**

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx scalaris* Linnaeus, 1758]

**Subgenus *Anaerea* Mulsant, 1839**

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx carcharias* Linnaeus, 1758]

***Saperda carcharias* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Çamkoru) (Özdikmen & Şahin, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-BS-DE-EZ-IS-IZ-KAR-MN-TB-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes in N and W Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Sibero-European.

**Tribe PHYTOECIINI*****Oberea* Dejean, 1835**

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx oculatus* Linnaeus, 1758]

**Subgenus *Oberea* Dejean, 1835**[Type sp.: *Cerambyx oculatus* Linnaeus, 1758]***Oberea oculata* (Linnaeus, 1758)****Material examined:** Ankara prov.: Kayaş, Bayındır dam env., 02.07.2003, 890 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel.**Records in Turkey:** (AD-ADY-AN-ANT-DE-EZ-HT-IC-IP-IZ-KA-KN-KO-MG-NI-TU-TRA-TUR)**Remarks:** The species is new to Ankara province and it distributes widely distributed in Turkey.**Chorotype:** Palaearctic.**Subgenus *Amaurostoma* Müller, 1906**[Type sp.: *Cerambyx erythrocephalus* Schrank, 1776]***Oberea erythrocephala* (Schrank, 1776)**= ssp. *erythrocephala* Schrank, 1776= ssp. *taygetana* Pic, 1901= ssp. *calvescens* Müller, 1948= ssp. *schurmanni* Heyrovsky, 1962= ssp. *amanica* Holzschuh, 1993**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park) as *O. erythrocephala schurmanni* (Özdikmen, 2006).**Records in Turkey:** (AF-AM-AN-ANT-ART-BY-CO-ER-EZ-GU-IS-KA-KAR-KO-KS-NI-OS-SV-VA-TRA-TUR)**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey. It is represented by four subspecies in Turkey. *O. erythrocephala taygetana* Pic, 1901 occurs only in a local area of C parts of S Turkey, *O. erythrocephala amanica* Holzschuh, 1993 occurs in NE Turkey, *O. erythrocephala schurmanni* Heyrovsky, 1962 occurs mainly in C, S and E Turkey and *O. erythrocephala erythrocephala* (Schrank, 1776) occurs in the other parts of Turkey (especially European Turkey, NW and W Anatolia). The other known subspecies, *O. erythrocephala canescens* Müller, 1948 occurs only in Italy. According to Adlbauer (1988), *O. taygetana* Pic, 1901 is a subspecies of *O. erythrocephala* (Schrank, 1776) based on the specimens from Nurdağı pass. Clearly, *Oberea taygetana* was described as a species. It was treated later, however, as a variation by *Oberea erythrocephala*. Recently, it has been mentioned again as a species. For example, *O. taygetana* Pic, 1901 in Althoff & Danilevsky (1997) and Danilevsky (2005b) gave as a separate species. Now I accept the approach in Adlbauer (1988). Because, Adlbauer (1988) stated that the specimens of Osmaniye province (Nurdağı pass) differed from typical specimens with very shining surface and a little smaller body. In any case, the specimens from Nurdağı pass are still different from those.**Chorotype:** Palearctic.***Oberea resslı* Demelt, 1963**= ssp. *resslı* Demelt, 1963= ssp. *taygetana* Demelt, 1963**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam as the type loc. of *O. resslı* (Demelt, 1963); Kızılcahamam (Adlbauer, 1988; Rejzek et al., 2001); Kızılcahamam (Central, Güvem, İşık Mts.) (Özdikmen et al., 2005).**Records in Turkey:** (AN-CN-MN-TUR)**Distribution:** Turkey.**Remarks:** The species is endemic to Turkey and it distributes in N parts of C Anatolian Region and W parts of Turkey. It is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. These are the nominotypical subspecies *O. resslı resslı* Demelt, 1963 and *O. resslı taygetana* Demelt, 1963 (western subspecies).**Chorotype:** Anatolian.

***Oxylia Mulsant, 1863***[Type sp.: *Oxylia duponcheli* Brullé, 1832]***Oxylia argentata* (Ménétries, 1832)****Records in Ankara prov.:** Elmadağ (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Kızılcahamam (Aköz village) (Özdikmen, 2006).**Records in Turkey:** (ADY-AG-AN-ANT-ART-BT-BY-CO-DI-EL-ER-EZ-GU-HT-IC-IP-KAR-KI-KN-KS-NI-YO-TUR)**Remarks:** The species distributes rather widely in Turkey.**Chorotype:** SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian) + Turanian (Ponto-Caspian).***Oxylia duponcheli* (Brullé, 1832)****Records in Ankara prov.:** Bağlum, Kızılcahamam (Güvem) (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Çal Mountain (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006).**Records in Turkey:** (AK-AN-ART-ES-IC-KA-KM-MA-MN-OS-TUR)**Remarks:** The species distributes rather widely in Turkey.**Chorotype:** Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).***Coptosia Fairmaire, 1864***[Type sp.: *Phytoecia compacta* Menetries, 1832](See the remarks under the genus name *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1821)***Coptosia albovittigera* (Heyden, 1863)****Records in Ankara prov.:** Kazan (Orhaniye village) (Özdikmen & Hasbenli, 2004).**Records in Turkey:** (ADY-AN-BI-MA-TUR)**Remarks:** Probably the species distributes rather widely in Turkey (especially west half of Turkey).**Chorotype:** Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).***Helladia Fairmaire, 1864***[Type sp.: *Saperda millefolii* Adams, 1817](See the remarks under the genus name *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1821)***Helladia humeralis* (Waltl, 1838)****Material examined:** Ankara prov.: Kayaş, 10.05.2004, 874 m., 5 specimens, leg. S. Güzel; Şereflikoçhisar, Hacı enbiya district, 08.05.2006, 990 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel.**Records in Ankara prov.:** near Eymir lake (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Şereflikoçhisar (Özdikmen, 2006).**Records in Turkey:** (AD-ADY-AK-AM-AN-ANT-AY-BU-DE-DI-ED-ES-HA-HT-IC-IP-IZ-KA-KN-MN-NI-OS-US-TUR)**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey. Probably it may be represented by two subspecies in Turkey. One of them occurs mostly in N Turkey and the other ones occurs in S Turkey. Besides, according to Danilevsky (2008b), this species is represented by the nominotypical subspecies in Balkans, Caucasus, Near East and Iran.**Chorotype:** E-Mediterranean (Palaestino-Cyprioto-Taurian + NE-Mediterranean).***Helladia praetextata* (Steven, 1817)**= ssp. *praetextata* Steven, 1817= ssp. *nigricollis* Pic, 1891**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006; Özdikmen, 2006).**Records in Turkey:** (AN-BY-DU-EZ-GU-HT-IC-KS-SV-ZO-TUR)



**Remarks:** The species distributes rather widely in Turkey. It is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *H. praetextata nigricollis* Pic, 1891 occurs in S Turkey and the nominative *H. praetextata praetextata* (Steven, 1817) occurs mostly in N Turkey.

**Chorotype:** E-Mediterranean (NE-Mediterranean + Palaestino-Taurian).

***Neomusaria Plavilstshikov, 1928***

[Type sp.: *Saperda balcanica* Frivaldsky, 1835]

(See the remarks under the genus name *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1821)

***Neomusaria balcanica* (Frivaldsky, 1835)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam, Işık Mt. (Demelt, 1967); Kızılcahamam (Yenimahalle village) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AM-AN-HA-MR-KR-KS-TU-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes rather widely in Turkey (from European Turkey to Hakkari province). Probably *N. balcanica subvitticollis* occurs probably only in C part of N Turkey. The real taxonomic status of - *subvitticollis* needs to be clarified.

**Chorotype:** Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).

***Neomusaria pauliraputii* Sama, 1993**

**Material examined:** Ankara prov.: A.O.Ç., 13.06.2004, 870 m., 7 specimens, 15.06.2004, 877 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel.

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Çal Mountain, Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park) as *N. merkli* (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-BI-CN-ES-IZ-MN-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species is endemic to Turkey. Probably it distributes rather widely in W and C Turkey.

***Phytoecia Dejean, 1835***

[Type sp.: *Saperda cylindrica* Fabricius, 1775 = *Cerambyx cylindricus* Linnaeus, 1758]

**Remarks:** *Coptosia* Fairmaire, 1864, *Helladia* Fairmaire, 1864, *Neomusaria* Plavilstshikov, 1928, *Opsilia* Mulsant, 1863 and *Blepisanis* Pascoe, 1866 which are given as separate genera in the text has been regarded by some authors as subgenera of *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1835.

***Phytoecia caerulea* (Scopoli, 1772)**

= ssp. *caerulea* Scopoli, 1772

= ssp. *baccueti* Brullé, 1832

= ssp. *gilvimana* Ménetries, 1832

= ssp. *bethseba* Reiche & Sauley, 1858

**Material examined:** Ankara prov.: Kayaş, 10.05.2004, 874 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel; Bayındır dam env., 03.06.2004, 890 m., 1 specimen, 08.06.2004, 4 specimens, leg. S. Güzel; Beytepe, 16.06.2005, 980 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel; Şereflikoçhisar, Kale district, 22.03.2006, 985 m., 2 specimens, leg. S. Güzel; Şereflikoçhisar, 17.04.2006, 990 m., 2 specimens, leg. S. Güzel; E Şereflikoçhisar, 29.04.2006, 995 m., 5 specimens, leg. S. Güzel; Şereflikoçhisar, Hacı enbiya district, 08.05.2006, 990 m., 5 specimens, leg. S. Güzel; Gölbaşı, 11.06.2006, 975 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel; İncek, 08.06.2006, 1070 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel.

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Beynam (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Çubuk, Elmadağ, Polath, Ayaş (Ilıca), Bağlum, Central, Kazan, Beynam (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Central, Şereflikoçhisar-Ankara road, between Konya Makası-Şereflikoçhisar (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AD-AF-AK-AN-ANT-AY-BI-BO-BU-DE-DU-ES-EZ-IC-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KM-KN-KR-KS-KU-KY-MG-MN-NE-NI-OS-SM-SV-YO-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey. It is represented by three subspecies in Turkey. *P. caerulea baccueti* (Brullé, 1832) occurs in S and W Turkey, *P. caerulea gilvimana* Ménetries, 1832 occurs in E Central Anatolia and C parts of N Turkey and *P.*

*caerulea caerulea* (Scopoli, 1772) occurs in other parts of Turkey (especially European Turkey and NE Turkey). Known other subspecies, *P. caerulea bethseba* Reiche & Saulcy, 1858 occurs in Palestine, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria.

**Chorotype:** Turano-European.

### ***Phytoecia cylindrica* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

**Material examined:** Ankara prov.: A.O.Ç., 21.06.2004, 870 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel; Beytepe, 07.07.2004, 985 m., 2 specimens, leg. S. Güzel.

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Salin village, Yukarı Çanlı, Yenimahalle village) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-IS-IZ-KA-KO-KS-KY-NI-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species probably distributes rather widely in Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Sibero-European.

### ***Phytoecia geniculata* Mulsant, 1863**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Gölbaşı (Örencik village) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AD-AN-ANT-AY-BI-BS-BU-DE-ED-GA-HT-IC-IS-IZ-KA-KS-MN-OS-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species probably distributes rather widely in Turkey.

**Chorotype:** E-Mediterranean (Aegean + NE-Mediterranean + Palaestino-Cyprioto-Taurian).

### ***Phytoecia icterica* (Schaller, 1783)**

= ssp. *icterica* Schaller, 1783

= ssp. *annulipes* Mulsant, 1863

**Material examined:** Ankara prov.: A.O.Ç., 07.06.2004, 870 m., 3 specimens, 15.06.2004, 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel.

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Kızılcahamam (Yenimahalle village) as *P. icterica annulipes* (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AF-AN-BO-BT-BY-CO-EZ-HT-IS-KA-KAR-KN-KS-KU-OS-YO-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species probably distributes rather widely in Turkey. The species is represented by two subspecies in Turkey. *P. icterica annulipes* Mulsant, 1863 and the nominative *P. icterica icterica* (Schaller, 1783). For the present, the exact distribution patterns of these subspecies in Turkey need to be clarified. Therefore, *P. icterica annulipes* regarded as a separate species (e.g. Danilevsky, 2008b). The materials in this work belong to the nominative subspecies.

**Chorotype:** Turano-European.

### ***Phytoecia pubescens* Pic, 1895**

**Material examined:** Ankara prov.: İncek, 28.06.2006, 1085 m., 2 specimens, leg. S. Güzel.

**Records in Ankara prov.:** The species has been reported into two different types as *P. pubescens* Pic, 1895 and *P. manicata* Reiche et Saulcy, 1858 (old records from N Turkey) from Turkey. As *P. manicata* Reiche et Saulcy, 1858: Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AM-AN-KO-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes in N Turkey. Danilevsky (2008b) stated “According to Danilevsky (1993), *Ph. pubescens* (= *Ph. glaphyra*) was usually mixed with *Ph. manicata*. *Ph. manicata* is known only from Syria and neighbour territories and differs by spines of posterior male coxae (so can be mixed with small *Ph. cylindrica*). That is why the record of *Ph. manicata* for Caucasus (Danilevsky, Miroshnikov, 1985) was wrong. *Ph. pubescens* is distributed in Balcan Peninsula, Near and Middle East and is rather common in Transcaucasia”. We share Danilevsky’s opinion. For this reason, reported records from Northern Turkey as *P. manicata* should be referred to as *P. pubescens*.

**Chorotype:** Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-E-Mediterranean).

***Phytoecia virgula* (Charpentier, 1825)**

**Material examined:** Ankara prov.: A.O.Ç., 13.06.2004, 870 m., 1 specimen, 21.06.2004, 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel; Şereflikoçhisar, Güllhöyük, 22.05.2006, 980 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel; Gölbaşı, 11.06.2006, 975 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel.

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Keçiören (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Beynam, near Eymir lake (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Bala (Öymen, 1987); Beynam, Çubuk dam, Kızılcahamam, Kazan (Orhaniye) (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Kızılcahamam (Işık Mountain), Şereflikoçhisar (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (ADY-AK-AM-AN-BI-BN-BO-BR-BU-DE-ER-ES-EZ-HT-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KAR-KN-KR-KS-MN-NI-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes rather widely in Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Turano-European.

***Opsilia Mulsant, 1862***

[Type sp.: *Opsilia flavicans* Mulsant, 1862 = *Leptura coeruleascens* Scopoli, 1763 ]

(See the remarks under the genus name *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1821)

***Opsilia coeruleascens* (Scopoli, 1763)**

= ssp. *coeruleascens* Scopoli, 1763

= ssp. *cretensis* Breuning, 1947

**Material examined:** Ankara prov.: Bağlum, 06.07.2005, 1170 m., 2 specimens, leg. S. Güzel; Şereflikoçhisar, 17.04.2006, 980 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel; Polatlı, 07.06.2006, 850 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel; Gölbaşı, 11.06.2006, 975 m., 2 specimens, leg. S. Güzel.

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Çubuk (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Çubuk as *Opsilia coeruleascens grisescens* (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); near Çubuk dam (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975); Central, Eymir, Çubuk, Ayaş (İlca, Sirkeli), Kazan (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park, Salin village, Yenimahalle village) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Kızılcahamam (Aköz village, Yukarı Çanlı, Güvem) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AD-ADY-AK-AM-AN-ANT-AR-ART-AY-BO-BS-BU-BY-CN-CO-DE-DI-ER-ES-EZ-GA-GU-IC-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KAR-KIR-KK-KM-KN-KS-KY-MA-MG-MN-NE-NI-OS-SM-SN-SV-TB-YO-ZO-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey. The species is represented by the nominotypical subspecies in Turkey. The other known subspecies *Opsilia coeruleascens cretensis* Breuning, 1947 occurs only in Crete.

**Chorotype:** Sibero-European + Mediterranean.

***Blepisanis Pascoe, 1866***

[Type sp.: *Phytoecia melanocephala* Fabricius, 1787]

(See the remarks under the genus name *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1821)

***Blepisanis vittipennis* (Reiche, 1877)**

= ssp. *vittipennis* Reiche, 1877

= ssp. *prawei* Plavilstshikov, 1926

= ssp. *inhumeralis* Pic, 1900

**Material examined:** Ankara prov.: Beytepe, 15.07.2004, 985 m., 2 specimens, leg. S. Güzel; Bağlum, 06.07.2005, 1175 m., 5 specimens, 11.07.2005, 1170 m., 3 specimens, leg. S. Güzel.

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Ankara prov. (Breuning et Villiers, 1967); Kızılcahamam (Adlbauer, 1992); Sincan (Müllk, Ayaş Mt.) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AD-ADY-AN-ANT-BU-DE-ER-EZ-IZ-KA-KN-MN-NI-OS-YO-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey. It is represented by three subspecies in Turkey. *B. vittipennis inhumeralis* that was restored by Özdikmen & Turgut (2008b) occurs only in S Turkey, *B. vittipennis prawei* that was accepted by some authors as a separate

species occurs in NE Turkey (in addition Caucasus, Iran and Central Asia) and the nominative subspecies occurs in other parts of Turkey.

**Chorotype:** E-Mediterranean.

### Tribe **AGAPANTHIINI**

#### **Calamobius Guérin, 1846**

[Type sp.: *Cerambyx gracilis* Creutzer, 1799. = *Saperda filum* Rossi, 1790]

#### **Calamobius filum (Rossi, 1790)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Yenimahalle, Aköz village) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AD-AN-ANT-BO-BS-BU-CA-GA-HT-IC-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KO-MG-MN-OS-SA-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes rather widely in Turkey (especially west half of Turkey).

**Chorotype:** Turano-Europeo-Mediterranean.

#### **Agapanthia Serville, 1835**

[Type sp.: *Saperda cardui* Fabricius, 1801 = *Cerambyx cardui* Linnaeus, 1767]

#### **Subgenus Agapanthia Serville, 1835**

[Type sp.: *Saperda cardui* Fabricius, 1801 = *Cerambyx cardui* Linnaeus, 1767]

#### **Agapanthia cardui (Linnaeus, 1767)**

= ssp. *cardui* Linnaeus, 1767

= ssp. *pannonica* Kratochvil, 1985

**Material examined:** Ankara prov.: A.O.Ç., 07.06.2004, 870 m., 15 specimens, 13.06.2004, 4 specimens, 15.06.2004, 14 specimens, 21.06.2004, 4 specimens, leg. S. Güzel; Bayındır dam env., 09.06.2004, 895 m., 1 specimen, 23.06.2004, 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel; Beytepe, 12.07.2004, 990 m., 1 specimen, 17.07.2004, 4 specimens, leg. S. Güzel; Bağlum, 11.07.2005, 1170 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel; between Ankara-Polatlı, 07.06.2006, 865 m., 2 specimens, leg. S. Güzel; Gölbaşı, 11.06.2006, 975 m., 2 specimens, leg. S. Güzel.

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Çubuk Dam-I, Gölbaşı (Kepekli Boğazı), Ayaş Beli (Önalp, 1989); Ayaş (İlhan, İlyakut, İlca), Central, Bağlum, Beypazarı (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Sincan (Mülk, Ayaş Mountain) (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Kızılcahamam (Güvem, Aköz village), Polatlı (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AD-AN-ANT-ART-AY-BI-BN-BS-BU-BY-CA-CN-DE-DI-ED-EL-ER-ES-EZ-GU-HT-IC-IS-IZ-KA-KAR-KIR-KK-KN-KO-KS-MG-MN-OS-RI-SI-SV-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey. It is represented by both subspecies in Turkey. The “northern phenotype” or *A. cardui pannonica* Kratochvil, 1985 occurs in N Turkey and the “southern phenotype” or *A. cardui cardui* (Linnaeus, 1767) occurs mostly in S and W Turkey).

**Chorotype:** European + Mediterranean.

#### **Agapanthia fallax Holzschuh, 1973**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Ankara prov. (Özdikmen et al, 2005).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-HA-MU-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species is endemic to Turkey and probably the species mostly distributes in SE Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Anatolian.

#### **Agapanthia frivaldszkyi Ganglbauer, 1884**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Ankara prov.: Atatürk Orman Çiftliği (Önalp, 1988).

**Records in Turkey:** (AM-AN-BI-?DE-IC-IP-IS-MU-NI-SA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes rather widely in Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Turano-Mediterranean (Balkano-Anatolian).

***Agapanthia violacea* (Fabricius, 1775)**

**Material examined:** Ankara prov.: Gölbaşı, 11.06.2006, 975 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel.

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Dam (Önalp, 1988); Bağlum (Özdikmen et al., 2005).

**Records in Turkey:** (AD-AF-AK-AN-BI-BO-BS-CO-DE-DU-ED-EZ-HT-IC-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KIR-KK-KN-KO-KR-KS-KY-MG-MN-NE-NI-SA-ZO-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey. In some previous works, *A. intermedia* Ganglbauer, 1884 was given as a synonym of *A. violacea*. But according to Svacha (2001), both are separate taxons with regard to morphologies of immature stages. This opinion was also accepted by Sama (2002). Moreover, Danilevsky shares it.

**Chorotype:** Turano-European or Sibero-European. Since, according to Sama (2002), records from Middle East and Central Asia need confirmation as they may refer to other closely related species.

**Subgenus *Epopetes* Gistel, 1857**

[Type sp.: *Saperda asphodeli* Latreille, 1804]

***Agapanthia asphodeli* (Latreille, 1804)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Ankara prov. (Önalp, 1989); Gölbaşı (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Kızılcahamam (Işık Mt., Soğuksu National Park, Aköz village) (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AD-AN-ANT-AY-BI-CA-HT-IP-IZ-YO-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes mostly in west half of Turkey.

**Chorotype:** European. According to Sama (2002) "*records from Middle East need confirmation because of possible confusion with other related species (e. g. A. pustulifera Pic, 1905) and nearly all records from North Africa refer to A. zappii Sama, 1987*".

***Agapanthia dahli* (Richter, 1821)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Ankara prov. (Önalp, 1989).

**Records in Turkey:** (AD-AN-BS-EZ-GA-GU-HT-OS-SI-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes rather widely in Turkey. *A. dahli nicosiensis* Pic, 1927 from Cyprus is a distinct species.

**Chorotype:** Turano-European or Sibero-European. Since, according to Sama (2002) most records from East Mediterranean and Central Asia of this species probably belong to different species.

***Agapanthia detrita* Kraatz, 1882**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Ankara prov. (Önalp, 1989).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-EZ-HT)

**Remarks:** The species distributes rather widely but local in Turkey. According to known distributional patterns of this species, perhaps it may be another species that is conspecific to *A. detrita* from Turkey

**Chorotype:** Turanian.

***Agapanthia kirbyi* (Gyllenhal, 1817)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Azapderesi), Gölbaşı (Önalp, 1988); Kızılcahamam (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Çal Mountain (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AD-AF-AK-AM-AN-ANT-BI-BS-BT-BU-CO-ED-ER-ES-EZ-IC-IP-IZ-KA-KAR-KIR-KN-KO-KY-MN-NI-OS-SI-TO-VA-TRA-TUR)

**Distribution:** Europe (Spain, France, Italy, Albania, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Romania, Hungary, Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, European Russia), Central Asia, Kazakhstan, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Syria, Israel.

**Remarks:** It has been reported from Western and Central Black Sea Parts as connected with covered geological area of the present work (\*). New for Çorum province and it distributes widely in Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Turano-European.

***Agapanthia lateralis* Ganglbauer, 1884**

= ssp. *lateralis* Ganglbauer, 1884

= ssp. *bilateralis* Pic, 1927

**Material examined:** Ankara prov.: A.O.Ç., 13.06.2004, 870 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel; Bayındır dam env., 23.06.2004, 890 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel; Beytepe, 07.07.2004, 990 m., 1 specimen, 12.07.2004, 3 specimens, 15.07.2004, 1 specimen, 17.07.2004, 13 specimens, 16.06.2005, 14 specimens, leg. S. Güzel; Bağlum, 11.07.2005, 1170 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel; Şereflikoçhisar, Güllüyük, 22.05.2006, 980 m., 1 specimen, leg. S. Güzel; İncek, 09.06.2006, 1070 m., 1 specimen, 28.06.2006, 2 specimens, leg. S. Güzel.

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam (Adlbauer, 1988); Central, Gölbaşı, Dam, Ayaş Beli, Kızılcahamam (Kargasekmez), Azapderesi, Elmadağ, Beynam Forest (Önalp, 1989); Elmadağ, Kızılcahamam, Central, Eymir lake, Akyurt (Özdikmen et al., 2005); Çal Mountain, METU, Beştepe, Kızılcahamam (Soğuksu National Park), Kayaş (Bayındır dam env.), Beytepe (Özdikmen & Demir, 2006); Kızılcahamam (Işık Mountain, Güvem, Aköz village), Şereflikoçhisar, Çal Mountain, Şereflikoçhisar-Evren road (Özdikmen, 2006).

**Records in Turkey:** (AF-AG-AK-AM-AN-ANT-BI-BO-CA-CN-CO-ES-IC-IP-IS-IZ-KA-KIR-KM-KN-KR-KS-MG-MN-NE-NI-TE-TO-ZO-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** The species distributes widely in Turkey. The species is represented by the nominotypical subspecies in Turkey. Known other subspecies, *A. lateralis bilateralis* Pic, 1927 occurs in Syria.

**Chorotype:** E-Mediterranean.

***Agapanthia irrorata* (Fabricius, 1787)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** Bala (Öymen, 1987).

**Records in Turkey:** (AN-IS-TUR)

**Distribution:** Europe (Spain, Portugal, ?France, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia), North Africa (Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria).

**Remarks:** The species distributes in NW Turkey. Apparently, these records may be a different taxon (?new taxon), because *A. irrorata* occurs only in West Mediterranean area. However it is not impossible in Turkey. Since this species is very characteristic. Öymen (1987) gave a short definition of it. In addition to this, Taglianti et al. (1999) also mentioned that "this chorotype is very rarely represented in the Near East Fauna. I think that the best way for the solution of this problem is to see the specimens but I do not see the specimens and the occurrence in Turkey of this species is still doubtful for me.

**Chorotype:** W-Mediterranean.

***Agapanthia villosoviridescens* (De Geer, 1775)**

**Records in Ankara prov.:** near Eymir lake (Gül-Zümreoğlu, 1975).

**Records in Turkey:** (AF-AN-AY-BS-DE-ED-EZ-HA-IP-KA-SA-TRA-TUR)

**Remarks:** Probably the species distributes rather widely in Turkey.

**Chorotype:** Sibero-European.

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**APPENDIX****THE SIMPLE LIST OF LONGHORNED BEETLES IN ANKARA REGION****Subfamily PRIONINAE**

1. *Ergates faber* (Linnaeus, 1761)
2. *Aegosoma scabricorne* (Scopoli, 1763) (**New for Ankara**)
3. *Prionus coriarius* (Linnaeus, 1758)
4. *Mesoprionus besicanus* (Fairmaire, 1855)

**Subfamily LEPTURINAE**

1. *Rhamnusium graecum* Schaufuss, 1862
2. *Rhamnusium testaceipenne* Pic, 1897
3. *Rhagium inquisitor* (Linnaeus, 1758)
4. *Stenocorus quercus* (Götz, 1783)
5. *Acmaeops marginatus* (Fabricius, 1781)
6. *Dinoptera collaris* (Linnaeus, 1758)
7. *Cortodera alpina* Hampe, 1870
8. *Cortodera colchica* Reitter, 1890
9. *Cortodera differens* (Pic, 1898)
10. *Cortodera femorata* (Fabricius, 1787)
11. *Cortodera flavimana* (Waltl, 1838)
12. *Cortodera humeralis* (Schaller, 1783)
13. *Cortodera syriaca* Pic, 1901
14. *Cortodera villosa* Heyden, 1876
15. *Grammoptera abdominalis* (Stephens, 1831)
16. *Grammoptera ustulata* (Schaller, 1783)
17. *Vadonia unipunctata* (Fabricius, 1787)
18. *Pseudovadonia livida* (Fabricius, 1776)
19. *Anoplodera rufipes* (Schaller, 1783)
20. *Stictoleptura cordigera* (Füsslins, 1775)
21. *Stictoleptura tesserula* (Charpentier, 1825)
22. *Anastrangalia sanguinolenta* (Linnaeus, 1761)
23. *Pachytodes erraticus* (Dalman, 1817)
24. *Leptura quadrifasciata* Linnaeus, 1758
25. *Stenurella bifasciata* (Müller, 1776)
26. *Stenurella septempunctata* (Fabricius, 1792)

**Subfamily ASEMINAE**

1. *Aseum tenuicorne* Kraatz, 1879
2. *Arhopalus rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
3. *Arhopalus tristis* (Fabricius, 1787)

**Subfamily SPONDYLIDINAE**

1. *Spondylis buprestoides* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Subfamily CERAMBYCINAE**

1. *Trichoferus fasciculatus* (Faldermann, 1837)
2. *Stromatium unicolor* (Olivier, 1795)
3. *Cerambyx carinatus* (Küster, 1846)
4. *Cerambyx cerdo* Linnaeus, 1758
5. *Cerambyx dux* (Faldermann, 1837)
6. *Cerambyx scopoli* Füsslins, 1775
7. *Purpuricenus budensis* (Götz, 1783)

8. *Aromia moschata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
9. *Penichroa fasciata* (Stephens, 1831)
10. *Molorchus kiesenwetteri* Mulsant et Rey, 1861
11. *Molorchus umbellatarum* (Schreber, 1759)
12. *Stenopterus rufus* (Linnaeus, 1767)
13. *Callimus femoratus* (Germar, 1824)
14. *Certallum ebulinum* (Linnaeus, 1767)
15. *Hylotrupes bajulus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
16. *Ropalopus clavipes* (Fabricius, 1775)
17. *Phymatodes testaceus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
18. *Echinocerus floralis* (Pallas, 1773)
19. *Chlorophorus aegyptiacus* (Fabricius, 1775)
20. *Chlorophorus cursor* Rapuzzi & Sama, 1999 **(New for Ankara)**
21. *Chlorophorus hungaricus* (Seidlitz, 1891)
22. *Chlorophorus sartor* (Müller, 1766)
23. *Chlorophorus trifasciatus* (Fabricius, 1781) **(New for Ankara)**
24. *Chlorophorus varius* (Müller, 1766)
25. *Xylotrechus rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
26. *Clytus arietis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
27. *Clytus rhamni* Germar, 1817
28. *Clytus schurmanni* Sama, 1996

#### Subfamily LAMIINAE

1. *Morimus asper* (Sulzer, 1776)
2. *Morimus funereus* (Mulsant, 1863)
3. *Morimus orientalis* (Reitter, 1894)
4. *Dorcadion carinatum* (Pallas, 1771)
5. *Dorcadion arenarium* (Scopoli, 1763)
6. *Dorcadion bangi* Heyden, 1894
7. *Dorcadion bodemeyeri* Daniel, 1900
8. *Dorcadion boluense* Breuning, 1962
9. *Dorcadion cinerarium* (Fabricius, 1787)
10. *Dorcadion divisum* Germar, 1839
11. *Dorcadion escherichi* Ganglbauer, 1897
12. *Dorcadion haemorrhoidale* Hampe, 1852
13. *Dorcadion infernale* Mulsant et Rey, 1863
14. *Dorcadion kindermanni* Walth, 1838
15. *Dorcadion olympicum* Kraatz, 1873
16. *Dorcadion parallelum* Küster, 1847
17. *Dorcadion pararufipenne* Braun, 1976
18. *Dorcadion rufipenne* Breuning, 1946
19. *Dorcadion scabricolle* Dalman, 1817
20. *Dorcadion septemlineatum* Walth, 1838
21. *Dorcadion subsericatum* Pic, 1901
22. *Dorcadion subvestitum* Daniel, 1900
23. *Pogonocherus decoratus* Fairmaire, 1855
24. *Acanthocinus aedilis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
25. *Lejopus femoratus* Fairmaire, 1859
26. *Tetrops praeusta* (Linnaeus, 1758)
27. *Saperda carcharias* (Linnaeus, 1758)
28. *Oberea oculata* (Linnaeus, 1758) **(New for Ankara)**
29. *Oberea erythrocephala* (Schrank, 1776)
30. *Oberea resslii* Demelt, 1963
31. *Oxylia argentata* (Ménétries, 1832)
32. *Oxylia duponcheli* (Brullé, 1832)
33. *Coptosia albovittigera* (Heyden, 1863)
34. *Helladia humeralis* (Walth, 1838)
35. *Helladia praetextata* (Steven, 1817)

36. *Neomusaria balcanica* (Frivaldsky, 1835)
37. *Neomusaria pauliraputii* Sama, 1993
38. *Phytoecia caerulea* (Scopoli, 1772)
39. *Phytoecia cylindrica* (Linnaeus, 1758)
40. *Phytoecia geniculata* Mulsant, 1863
41. *Phytoecia icterica* (Schaller, 1783)
42. *Phytoecia pubescens* Pic, 1895
43. *Phytoecia virgula* (Charpentier, 1825)
44. *Opsilia coerulescens* (Scopoli, 1763)
45. *Blepisanis vittipennis* (Reiche, 1877)
46. *Calamobius filum* (Rossi, 1790)
47. *Agapanthia cardui* (Linnaeus, 1767)
48. *Agapanthia fallax* Holzschuh, 1973
49. *Agapanthia frivaldszkyi* Ganglbauer, 1884
50. *Agapanthia violacea* (Fabricius, 1775)
51. *Agapanthia asphodeli* (Latreille, 1804)
52. *Agapanthia dahli* (Richter, 1821)
53. *Agapanthia detrita* Kraatz, 1882
54. *Agapanthia kirbyi* (Gyllenhal, 1817)
55. *Agapanthia lateralis* Ganglbauer, 1884
56. *Agapanthia irrorata* (Fabricius, 1787)
57. *Agapanthia villosoviridescens* (De Geer, 1775)